REGIONAL DISTRICT OF KITIMAT-STIKINE

COMMUNITY PROFILES

Prepared for:

Regional District of
Kitimat-Stikine
Economic Development
Commission

Prepared by:

DPA Consulting Limited
Vancouver, BC

December, 1982

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was funded by a grant from the Research Program of the Canada-British Columbia Industrial Development Subsidiary Agreement. The Agreement, which provides a variety of programs for industrial development, is cost shared equally by the governments of Canada and British Columbia through the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development respectively. Programs under the Agreement are administered by the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development and managed by a joint Federal/Provincial Committee.

The responsibility for the content of this report is the consultant's alone, and the conclusions reached herein do not necessarily reflect the opinions of those who assisted during the course of this investigation or the federal and provincial governments which funded the study.

Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgement	i
Forward	iii
Map of Kitimat-Stikine Regional District	iv

Community Profiles:

- Greater Terrace
- Kitimat
- The Hazeltons
- Stewart
- Kitwanga
- Telegraph Creek

FORWARD

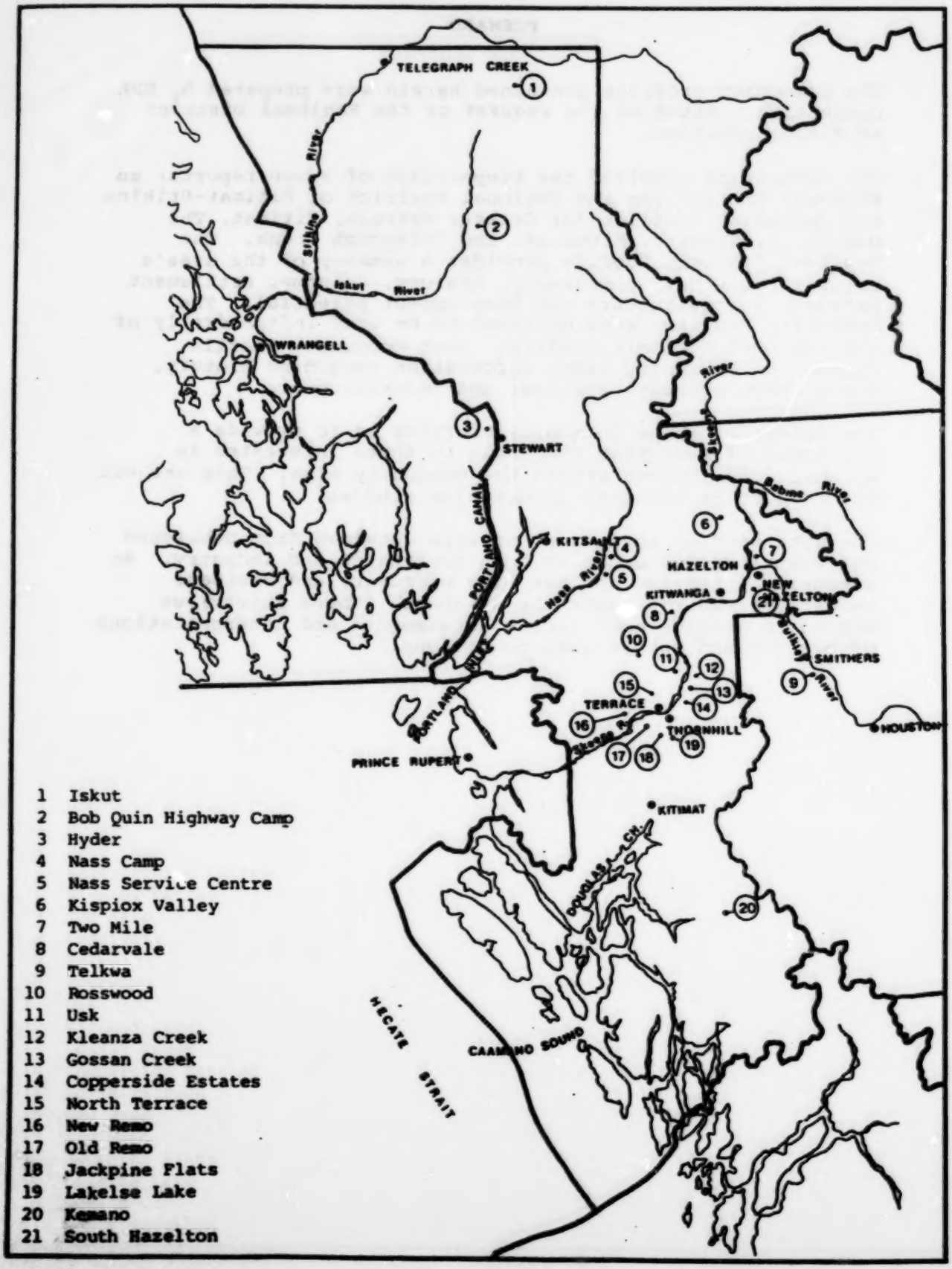
The Community Profiles contained herein were prepared by DPA Consulting Limited at the request of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine.

The engagement involved the preparation of seven reports: an Economic Profile for the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine and Community Profiles for Greater Terrace, Kitimat, The Hazeltons, Stewart, Kitwanga, and Telegraph Creek. The Regional Economic Profile provides a summary of the area's natural resources, demography, history, economy, settlement pattern, infrastructure and development potential. The Community Profiles were designed to be used independently of the Regional Economic Profile. Each Community Profile focuses on community level information regarding history, demography, economy, services and infrastructure.

The intent of these Community Profiles is to provide a catalogue of resources available to those interested in economic development within the community area. They are not intended to be economic opportunity studies.

The data used in these reports were obtained from published and unpublished sources in both government and industry. An extensive interview process with community and business leaders served to update the database. These interviews helped to provide qualitative assessments and interpretations of present and future area conditions.

SMALL COMMUNITIES



1 Iskut
2 Bob Quin Highway Camp
3 Hyder
4 Nass Camp
5 Nass Service Centre
6 Kispiox Valley
7 Two Mile
8 Cedarvale
9 Telkwa
10 Rosswood
11 Usk
12 Kleanza Creek
13 Gossan Creek
14 Copperside Estates
15 North Terrace
16 New Remo
17 Old Remo
18 Jackpine Flats
19 Lakelse Lake
20 Kemano
21 South Hazelton

GREATER TERRACE

A. GENERAL

Boundary Definition

Greater Terrace is often defined to include the population areas of Thornhill, Jackpine Flats, Subdivisions along Highway 16 East (Copperside, Gossan, Kleanza), Usk, Remo, Old Remo, Kitsumkalum Indian Reserve, Terrace North (including Kalum Lake Drive), Brauns Islands, Lakelse Lake, Kulspai Indian Reserve, and Terrace. For most of this profile, the information is restricted to Terrace and Thornhill (90% of the Greater Terrace population).

Incorporation Date

District of Terrace: December 31, 1927
Unincorporated Settlement of Thornhill: not applicable
(Thornhill is Electoral Area 'E')

Mailing Address

District of Terrace: 3215 Eby Street
Terrace, BC
V8G 2X6

Thornhill: Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine
14 - 4644 Lazelle Avenue
Terrace, BC, V8G 1S6

Area

Settlement	Acres	HA
Thornhill	3,905	1,581
Jackpine Flats	242	98
Subdivisions (Copperside, Gossan, Kleanza)	585	237
Usk	366	148
Remo	272	110
Old Remo	948	384
Kitsumkalum Indian Reserve	939	380
Terrace North (including Kalum Lake Drive)	2,892	1,171
Brauns Island	165	67
Lakelse Lake	667	270
Kulspai Indian Reserve	17	7
Terrace	5,301	2,146

Location

Terrace is located in a broad north-south valley which dissects northwestern BC's Coast Range Mountains. The valley

stretches from the Kitimat Arm up the Kitimat, Lakelse, and Kitsumkalum Valleys to the Nass River. Situated on Highway 16, Terrace lies 35 miles (60 km) north of Kitimat, 70 miles (115 km) east of Prince Rupert, and 435 miles (700 km) north and west of Vancouver. (Terrace is 45 miles or 72 km and 98 miles or 158 km by road from Kitimat and Prince Rupert, respectively.) The Skeena River separates Terrace from Thornhill and forms the latter's north and west boundary. Thornhill is bordered by agricultural, forested, and rural land to the south and east.

The physical features which form the immediate setting for the Greater Terrace area are a product of both glacial deposits and extensive erosion. The benches along the valley walls at 600 to 700 feet (183-213 m) above sea level and the large, flat deposits of clay and gravel south of Lakelse and east of the airport, are the result of several ice ages. The benches on which Terrace and Thornhill are located were formed as the Skeena River carved a series of "terraces" into the former floodplain. These benches occur at the 340 to 425 foot (104 to 130 m) level, the 200 to 230 foot (61 to 70 m) level, and below 190 feet (58 m). This last level represents the current floodplain of the river.

As a result of the glacial deposits, Terrace is mostly underlain by sandy loam soils. These normally are well drained and present few difficulties during building construction.

Climate

Mean Daily Temperature (Annual Average)	:	2.4o C
Extreme Temperatures	:	-44/36o C
Mean Rainfall	:	24.4 cm
Mean Snowfall	:	199.4 cm
Duration of Frost-free Period (based on a 30 year averaging period)	:	151 days from May 14 to Oct 13 (extremes of 120 to 177 days)

Winter		Spring	
December	-2.9o C	March	2.1o C
January	-5.4o C	April	6.4o C
February	-0.9o C	May	10.4o C
Average	-3.1o C	Average	6.3o C

Summer		Fall	
June	13.8o C	September	12.2o C
July	16.2o C	October	6.9o C
August	15.9o C	November	1.8o C
Average	15.3o C	Average	6.7o C

Terrace can be characterized as having a West Coast marine climate which is somewhat modified by the distance from the ocean. The winters are milder than those in the interior and the summers are much drier than those on the coast. Historical data indicate that 67% of the total annual precipitation falls between October and February. This leaves the summer comparatively dry. The generally milder temperatures also are reflected in a substantially longer frost-free period for the Greater Terrace area than for interior areas such as the Hazeltons.

History

The first white settler in the area was Tom Thornhill who settled on the east side of the Skeena River in 1892. At this time, the sternwheelers had just begun servicing Hazelton. Another early settler was Harry Frank. He cleared a farm in 1905 and established a dairy four years later. In these early years, farming and trapping were the major activities for the small settlement but the main source of income was provided by cutting cordwood as fuel for the steam-powered sternwheelers.

The next stage of development followed the land survey for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (GTPR) in 1907. The coming of the railroad initiated forestry activity as a small mill was set up to produce railroad ties. Land speculation on the east side of the river resulted in the creation of the Copper City townsite. When Prince Rupert was chosen over Kitimat as the western rail terminus, settlement growth concentrated in the village laid out by the GTPR in 1910. This lay on the west side of the Skeena River. The proposed name of Littleton was changed to Terrace to reflect the surrounding topography. The railroad reached Terrace in 1911 and replaced the sternwheelers as the major transporter of supplies for the settlement. It also provided the only access to Terrace because no all weather road was built to the interior or to coastal communities until 1942.

During the 1920's and 1930's the forest industry continued to develop with 3 saw mills located in Terrace. Terrace became a major supplier of red cedar telephone poles. The local mills also produced lumber for markets in Smithers, Vanderhoof, and prairie communities. Dairy, mixed, and fruit farming had also become an important economic activity. The fertile soils and long growing season allowed commercial cultivation of strawberries, apples, pears, plums, cherries, vegetables and grain. These were sold in local and Prince Rupert markets. While mining was not a major activity, gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, tungsten and molybdenum had

been discovered in the mountain ranges bounding the Lakelse and Kitsumkalum valleys.

During the Second World War, Terrace became an army training centre. As a result of the military presence, the community mushroomed to a population in excess of 3,000 and benefited from the following infrastructure developments:

a) an airport
b) a sewage and water system
c) a highway to Prince Rupert and to interior communities
d) a 300 bed military hospital (which later became a home for the aged)
e) several multi-purpose structures.

In 1948 Columbia Cellulose Ltd was granted Tree Farm Licence #1 which encompassed 825,000 acres (333,878 HA) in the Kitsumkalum Valley, lower Nass Valley, and lower Skeena drainage. Its woods operation was centred in Terrace. The development of Alcan at Kitimat, the building of the CNR extension to Kitimat, and the presence of the area's only modern airport encouraged the development of Terrace as a service centre. This introduction of large scale industry to the area provided jobs, stimulated population growth, and caused a drift away from the traditional agricultural economic base.

As Terrace expanded to accommodate the worker influx many of the farms were subdivided for residential development. However, there was an insufficient number of lots within the municipality and there was a reluctance to accept mobile homes as a legitimate form of alternate housing. Many developers turned their attention to Thornhill where there were no subdivision controls, building codes or zoning regulations. Some developers provided water and street lighting, while others provided nothing. Thornhill offered inexpensive lots, low property taxes, and an opportunity for a rural lifestyle. However, this resulted in some substandard housing and some land use conflicts.

B. HUMAN RESOURCES

Population Size and Trends

Based on 1976 Census figures, 1981 federal enumeration area counts and local estimates, the population has been broken down as follows:

	Census 1976	Estimate 1981
Thornhill	4,023	4,274
Jackpine Flats	128	130
Subdivisions (Copperside, Gossan, Kleanza)	580	600
USK	196	200
Remo	148	150
Old Remo - (including Old Remo Road)	210	200
Kitsumkalum Indian Reserve	55	72*
Terrace North (including Kalum Lake Drive)	484	650
Brauns Island	154	150
Lakelse Lake	263	260
Kulspai Indian Reserve	56	50*
Terrace	10,251	10,914*
	16,548	17,650

*actual 1981 Census figures.

The 1981 detailed Census breakdowns for unincorporated settlements were not available to provide a complete comparison. However, 1981 Census figures for Terrace and 1981 enumeration area figures for Thornhill (together representing 86% of the area's 1976 population) indicate a growth rate of 6% over the five-year period.

Ethnic Origin

Based on the 1971 Census, there was no significant difference in ethnic composition of the populations when the District of Terrace was compared to the Greater Terrace area. The following is representative of the District of Terrace in 1971:

British	47%
German, Austrian, Dutch & Hungarian	16%
French	8%
Scandinanvian	7%
Native	6%
Ukranian	3%
Asian	2%
Italian	1%
Other	10%
	100%

Age Distribution (1976 Census)

The following figures reflect the populations of Terrace and Thornhill and do not cover the areas of Jackpine Flats, Usk, Old Remo, and Lakelse Lake:

Age	Population	Labour Force
0-14	33%	-
15-24	20%	27%
25-44	31%	51%
45-54	8%	15%
55-64	5%	6%
over 64	3%	1%
	100%	100%

Education of Labour Force (1976 Census)

The following figures reflect the populations of Terrace and Thornhill and do not cover the areas of Jackpine Flats, Usk, Old Remo, and Lakelse Lake:

Less than Grade 9	16%
Grades 9-13 without High School Diploma	35%
High School Diploma	12%
Post High School without Certification/Degree	18%
Post High School with Certification/Degree	19%
	100%

Miscellaneous

Size of 1981 labour force: 7,420* (based on 1976 Census figures of 44% of the population)

Level of unemployment: 9%* of the labour force (1976 Census) (This is consistent with preliminary 1981 figure of 8% for the District of Terrace which is based on a monthly average of unemployment insurance claimants.)

*These figures reflect the populations of Terrace and Thornhill and do not cover the areas of Jackpine Flats, Usk, Old Remo, and Lakelse Lake.

Terrace Labour Force According to Industrial Division
1971 Census Survey

Industry	Male	Female	Total	%
Agriculture	20	15	25	0.6
Forestry	555	25	580	14.2
Fishing and Trapping	-	-	-	-
Mines, Quarries, and Oil Wells	10	-	10	0.2
Manufacturing	495	45	540	13.3
Construction	250	20	270	6.6
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	315	105	420	10.2
Trade	405	240	645	15.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	70	95	165	4.0
Community, Business, and Personal Services	370	600	970	23.6
Public Administration and Defence	105	50	155	3.8
Industry Unspecified or Undefined	145	170	315	7.7
	2,740	1,355	4,095	100.0

Average level of income for the District of Terrace - $14,025 (based on 1979 income tax returns) which represents 106% of the BC provincial average.

Union Presence - The major labour organizations represented in Terrace are:

	Greater Terrace Area Membership
BC Government Employees Union	400
Canadian Union of Public Employees	100
International Woodworkers of America	1,500
Telecommunication Workers Union	200
Tunnel and Rock Workers	200
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	150
Northwest Loggers Association (not a union, but does represent the independent logging contractors, e.g. in negotiations of equipment rates)	100

C. ECONOMIC SECTORS

Forestry

The major industries in Terrace are based on timber harvesting and on the manufacture of wood products. In 1979, logging, sawmilling, and cedar pole production were estimated to provide one-third of the jobs in the Greater Terrace area. BC Timber Ltd is the largest forestry employer in the area, operating the sawmills of Pohle Lumber and Skeena Forest Products as well as Twin River Woodlands, its woods division.

In recent years, it has become apparent, however, that the local timber supply will not be able to support an expansion in harvesting on a sustained basis. An analysis of Crown forest lands contained in the "Kalum Timber Supply Area Report - 1981" (prepared by the Ministry of Forests) indicates that the Kalum TSA from which Terrace mills derive much of their timber, cannot sustain the present level of commitment for more than 10 years before harvest reductions will occur. This assumes that economically inaccessible areas are excluded. Within 20 years, the long run sustainable yield will drop to about 47% of the current level of demand for timber. In fact, the annual allowable cut in the Kalum TSA has been reduced to 60% of the timber demand level stated in the Ministry report (The Province, November 21, 1981). Even when industry markets improve, there are expected to be shifts in emphasis for forestry operators. This will likely reduce the level of employment in Terrace which is derived from the forest industry.

At this time, BC Timber has chosen a course of action which will see a specialization in their Terrace mills and a shift in their market emphasis. One mill will concentrate on the production of chips for BC Timber's pulpmill in Prince Rupert. This reflects both the lack of economically accessible saw logs and the relative abundance of pulp logs in the area. This plan emphasizes the importance of the Prince Rupert pulp mill to the health of the Terrace forest industry.

The major forestry employers in the Greater Terrace area are:

- BC Timber Ltd. (owned by BC Resources Investment Corporation), 1176 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC

Divisions include:

a) Pohle Lumber
Terrace

Operations include: Sawmill
Planer mill
Dry kiln
Chip facility
Log yard

Products: - Dressed dried dimensional lumber
- Pulp chips

Market: Lumber - 90% to USA
- 10% to local and other markets
Chips - Prince Rupert pulpmill (BC Timber)

Production: Lumber - 125 million FBM per year
Chips - 75,000 Bone Dry Units (BDU) per year

Employment: normal level - 160
current level - minimal (only the planer mill was running at time of contact)

Future: Products - rough green lumber for the export market (with the UK and Japan as targets)
Production - 100 million FBM per year
Employment - same level
Timing - not clear, but some level of activity is expected immediately.

b) Skeena Forest Products
Terrace
Operations include: Sawmill
Planer mill
Dry kiln
Chip facility
Log yard.

Products: - Dressed dried dimensional lumber
- Pulp chips

Market: Lumber - 80% to the USA
- 15% to Eastern Canada
- 5% to local markets
Chips - Prince Rupert pulp mill (BC Timber)

Production: Lumber - 105 million FBM per year
Chips - 40,000 BDU per year

Employment: normal level - 200
current level - closed down

Future: Products - chips for Prince Rupert pulp mill
Employment - 100
Timing - unclear

c) Twin River Woodlands (which uses "Westar" as a trade name)
Terrace

Operations include:
- Administration of logging operations for BC Timber
- Crew operates in the Nass Valley and in the Terrace area
- Terrace-based contractors are also used

Products: - the Nass Valley produces mainly pulp logs
- the Terrace area produces 50-60% saw logs

Market: pulp logs - some go directly to Prince Rupert
- some go to Terrace for chipping first
saw logs - Terrace mills

Employment: normal level - 200
currently - shut down (been in a shut down state since July 1981)

Future: Direction - possible general shift in emphasis towards the Meziadin Lake and Hazelton areas to harvest more saw logs
Employment - 150
Timing - unclear

Bell Pole Co
5630 West Highway 16
Terrace, BC

Operations include: pole production facility
small sawmill facility
log yard

Products: - cedar power poles
- fencing products

Raw Material: - use contract loggers
- purchase cedar logs
- trade pulp logs for cedar pole logs with local operators

Market: Poles - 65% to the Canadian market
- 35% to the USA
- sent to a treatment plant before final shipment (plants located in Lumby-BC, Calgary-Alta, New Brighton-Minn)

Production: Poles - 7,000 to 10,000 per year

Employment: Normal level - 10 people(pole operation only)
Current forest markets have only affected the operation of the sawmill which is a sideline operation. It is currently shut down. (Normal employment in the sawmill is less than the pole operation.)

. Skoglund Logging Ltd
5106 West Highway 16
Terrace, BC

Operations include: contract logging, primarily for MacMillan Bloedel Ltd in the Kitimat Valley

Products: sawlogs and pulp logs sent to Kitimat for barging to M & B destinations

Employment: normal level - 50
current level - shut down

Future: unclear

. MacGillis & Gibbs Co (BC) Ltd
4650 Keith Terrace, BC

Operation is in receivership and has been closed down pending sale as a "going-concern".

Facilities include: - pole production facility
- treatment facility
- shingle mill
- fencing plant

Products: - cedar power poles
- fencing products
- shingles and shakes

Raw Material: - purchased cedar trees from local loggers

Market: poles (the primary product) were sold to BC, Alberta and USA power companies

Employment: normal level - 40
current level - shut down

Agriculture

Terrace has many natural assets for agriculture. These include a mild climate, long growing season and fertile, well drained soils. Although irrigation may be required in summer, excellent crops of tree fruits, berry fruits, and vegetables can be grown. Farming has been limited somewhat by areas of steep topography where erosion can be rapid once a vegetation cover is removed.

Agriculture in the Terrace area never reached the economic stature predicted during the early settlement days. High costs of land clearing, poor transportation, lack of an integrated marketing agency, and low prices for farm products discouraged many potential full-time farmers. The higher pay and shorter working hours offered in the forest industry also created stiff competition for farm labour.

While agriculture once held a significant portion of the local economy, the role of farming in Terrace declined rapidly in the 1960's. The expanding population created a strong demand for residential land. This encouraged subdivision of many older farms. Competition also increased when improved transportation routes brought cheap produce from southern BC and the USA.

In 1978, 2,420 acres (980 HA) in Terrace were zoned Rural A1, but only 230 acres (93 HA) were used for agriculture. Inside municipal boundaries, 16 land owners have farm exempt tax classifications and 14 families received 5% or more of their income from the sale of agricultural produce. Clearly, the current economic impact of agriculture in Terrace is low. However, as the cost of transportation increases and the cost of imported vegetables rises, local produce could be put into a more competitive position.

Mining

There are four former mines located close to the Greater Terrace area. These are:

Columario	- gold, silver
Lucky Luke	- gold
Independence	- copper, silver
Fiddler	- gold, lead, silver, zinc, copper

There is also one prospect held by Native Miners Ltd (copper and silver). There are, however, no operating mines and little mining activity in the Greater Terrace area.

Tourism

Tourism tends to be a relatively minor contributor to the economy of the Greater Terrace area. The local recreational activities include:

- swimming and boating (at Lakelse Lake)
- canoeing and kayaking on the variety of rivers in the area
- hiking
- golf (9-hole course)
- downhill skiing (at Kitsumkalum Ski Hill)
- hunting (grizzly bear, black bear, and water fowl)
- hang gliding (at Thornhill's Copper Mountain)

Fishing is a major attraction for tourists and residents alike. The Skeena River system is a very important salmon rearing area. The Skeena supports an annual run of approximately 1,000,000 sockeye, 2,500,000 pink, 100,000 coho, 100,000 chum, and 50,000 chinook. Lakelse is particularly important for pink and coho rearing. Guiding in the area provides seasonal employment for 50 to 100 people and involves about 25 guiding operators.

There is local interest in revitalizing the Lakelse Lake Hot Springs as a tourist attraction. The Hot Springs were first developed as a resort in 1910 and operated successfully until 1936. In 1959 it was renovated and new accommodations were built. This version operated successfully for 10 years. The resort was sold, however, and the facilities fell into disrepair. In 1979 the resort was closed and the facilities were conveyed as a gift to the province.

Feasibility studies have addressed the development of Lakelse Lake in recent years and it would appear that the potential of the Hot Springs as a destination tourist site is significant. However, the appropriate size of the project and the source of financing is uncertain at the time of this report. The Hot Springs have been considered as a central staging point for potential tours to the Queen Charlotte Islands, 'Ksan Indian Village, Lava Lake, and the provincial parks of Spatsizi and Mount Edziza.

Non-industrial Sector

Terrace is centrally located at the junction of major east-west and north-south transportation routes. This aspect has encouraged Terrace to develop both as a distribution and commercial centre and as a service and administrative centre. In the past six years, the economy of Terrace has shifted away from the once heavy reliance on the forest industry with government agencies, light industry and retail business becoming significant economic factors. Employment growth in these sectors has recently outstripped that in the industrial sector. In 1981 employment from government agencies and crown corporations represented 38% of the area's jobs, while the retail-commercial sector generated 32%.

Terrace's position on highway and rail transportation routes allows extension of service to Kitimat, Prince Rupert, the Nass Valley, Kitwanga, and Hazelton. The economy of Terrace is therefore affected by changes in the economies of these surrounding areas. The planned industrial expansion in Kitimat, the Northeast Coal project, and Dome's proposed LNG plant destined for Prince Rupert (or possibly Kitimat) are all expected to stimulate Terrace through its function as a transportation and distribution centre.

Major employers include:

School District #88	500
Mill Memorial Hospital	280
Northwest Community College	240
BC Tel	210
Ministry of Highways	160
District of Terrace	130
Skeenaview Lodge	130
Terrace Cooperative	110

Sevice Industries (Based on the Telephone Directory)

Sector	Type	Description
Financial	Bank	Bank of Montreal Bank of Nova Scotia Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Continental Bank Royal Bank Toronto Dominion Bank
	Credit Union	Terrace and District Credit Union
	Other	Avco Finance Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Greenbier Morgage Investment Ltd Household Finance Corp Trans-Canada Credit Corp
Professionals (Firms)	Accounting	6
	Law	4
	Engineering & Surveying	5
	Architecture	3
	Insurance	8
	Real Estate & Appraisers	7
	Tax Service	1
	Management Consulting	2
Professionals (Individuals)	Notary Publics	6
	Veterinary Services	2
Business Support	Secretarial Services	1
	Computer or Data Processing	5
	Office Equipment	7
	Coffee Break Services	3
	Printers	4
	Travel Agencies	2
	Advertising Services	3
Industrial	Contractors - acoustic, air conditioning, electric, plumbing and heating	18
	-Brick, masonry and drywall	9
	-Alterations	6
	-Excavating & drilling	29
	-Paving and road building	12
	-Construction	14
	-Miscellaneous	12
	Building maintenance, janitorial services & chimney sweep services	9
	Cabinetry, millwork & carpenters	4
	Painters	4
	Steel suppliers & fabricators	6
	Explosives	3
	Machine shops & welding	17
	Machinery rebuilding and repair	12
	Equipment rental	2
	Industrial equipment & supplies	13
	Logging companies & contractors	15
	Contract Hauling	18
	Bulldozing	5
	Truck dealers	8
	Truck rentals	6
	Sand, gravel, & concrete supplies	12
	Signs	2
	Vending machines	5
	Security Locks & alarm systems	2
	Scrap metal	3
	Meat packers	3
	Miscellaneous	18
Hospitality	Hotel/Motor Inn	7 properties offering 322 rooms
	Hotel	9 properties offering 133 rooms
	Park/Campsite	2 trailer parks and one motel offer 36 trailer spaces 1 motel offers 25 campsites Kleanza Creek Campground offers 11 campsites Furlong Bay Campground (Lakelse Lake) offers 155 campsites Exchamsiks Campground offers 18 campsites Ferry Island offers 28 campsites

Sector	Type	Description
	Restaurant	18 fast food or take-out facilities 24 dining facilities
	Banquet Facilities	at least 5 properties offering banquet facilities and at least 18 meeting rooms 9 catering operators 9 private meeting halls
	Bar/lounge	9
Retail and Other	Auto Dealer	18
	Auto Supplies	5
	Auto Renting	18
	Auto Repairs	18
	Motorcycles - sales & services	3
	Tire Dealers	8
	Towing	5
	Service Station	18
	Boat Sales and Services	4
	Bakery & Meat Market	9
	Groceries	15
	Delicatessen	3
	Liquor Store	1
	Clothing	12
	Cleaner	8
	Shoes & Shoe Repair	6
	Pharmacy	5
	Department Store	6
	Appliance sales & repair	11
	Musical Instruments & Stereo	9
	Furniture	9
	Bathrooms & Interiors	5
	Books, Toys & Crafts	8
	Gift Shop & Jewelery	9
	Personal Care	15
	Sporting Goods	6
	Hardware & Building Materials	4
	Moving & Storage	5
	Glass - window, plate & auto	5
	Landscaping & Gardening	4
	Flowers	3
	Photocentre	2
	Miscellaneous	17

D. INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Transportation Facilities and Services

Sector	Facilities/Description
Highway	- 55% of the roads in the District of Terrace are paved - Highway 16 is a paved east-west road linking Prince Rupert and Edmonton via Terrace - the Nass Road is an all-weather logging road from Terrace to the Nass Valley and connecting to the Stewart-Cassiar Highway (the Ministry of Forests is in the process of taking over the road) - Highway 25 is a paved highway linking Terrace and Kitimat - other roads originating in the Greater Terrace area provide access to the Kitsumkalum Valley and to the Exmeets watershed - general maintenance and snow removal is good. However, in heavy snowfall years, there can be 2 to 4 brief closures of the Kitimat-Terrace corridor.
Rail	- Terrace is on the main CNR line between Edmonton and Prince Rupert. East and west freight and passenger service are provided on a daily basis - CNR provides a freight only connection to Kitimat - rail facilities include a passenger terminal and freight handling and storage
Air	- the federally operated Terrace Airport is located 5 miles (8 km) by road to the southeast of the municipality - commercial service is provided by CP Air (3 times daily) with passenger and freight connections to Prince Rupert and Vancouver - commercial service is also provided on a once daily basis by PWA to Smithers and Vancouver - regularly scheduled flights are flown by Trans-Provincial Airlines Ltd from Terrace to Kemano and to Dease Lake - charter service is provided by Trans-Provincial, Terrace Air Ltd, Okanagan Helicopter, and Pine Tree Aviation

Type	Facilities/Description
	- facilities include a 6000 ft (1,830 m) paved runway, weather advisory services, an aeradio station, a passenger terminal, aircraft hangers, and pilot training - seaplane facilities are available at Lakelse Lake
Bus	- Farwest Bus Lines Ltd provide regularly scheduled bus service from Terrace to the airport, to the Nass Valley and to Stewart - east-west passenger and freight services are provided by Coachways Systems Ltd (Greyhound Bus Lines) with connections twice daily to Prince Rupert and Prince George
Public	- regularly scheduled bus service within city limits
Taxi	- 2 companies
Courier	- 2 companies offer a delivery service
Trucking	- major freight companies located in Terrace include: Canadian Freightways, Motorways Ltd, Lindsay's Cartage & Storage Ltd, Doc's Cartage and Storage Co Ltd, Caravan Moving and Storage Ltd, and Williams Moving and Storage Ltd - several small local companies also provide service throughout the region.

Utilities

Sector	Description
Power	- BC Hydro provincial grid
Telephone	- BC Tel
Water	- supplied by Spring Creek and the Skeena River to all areas of the municipality except a few undeveloped areas - a major public water system is being installed in stages in Thornhill. In the past, water has been provided by small private utility companies and by individual wells - other areas of Greater Terrace use wells
Natural Gas	- Pacific Northern Gas provides natural gas for both residential and industrial users

Sector	Description
Gas Station	- 18 gas or service stations in the Greater Terrace area
Propane	- provided by ICG Canadian Propane Ltd
Fuel Oil	- 5 suppliers in Terrace
Sewage	- the District of Terrace has a primary sewage treatment plant, but the outlying areas use septic tank systems. A proposal which would establish a joint system for Terrace and Thornhill is still in the planning stages
Garbage	- Terrace has a weekly residential pickup (public system) - Thornhill has a private service available - the other areas use garbage dumps maintained by the Regional District

Communications

Type	Description
Tele-communications	- BC Tel supplies data transmission services - Telex services are available through CN Telecommunication
Radio	- Local station - CFTK - reception of CBUF-Radio Canada and CFPR (CBC) from Prince Rupert
Newspaper	- the Terrace Daily Herald is a daily paper with a circulation of 7,000 - the Northern Times is a news magazine which is published twice a month. Its circulation is 11,000 - the News Advertiser (from Kitimat) is a weekly paper with a Terrace circulation of 6,000
Television	- local station is CFTK - CBC is also receivable - cablevision offers a further 6 channels plus FM radio

Social Services

Type	Description
Law Enforcement	- 38 RCMP representatives and 28 auxiliary members - complete court facilities providing Supreme, County, Small Claims, and Family Division Registries
Fire Protection	- Terrace: . 8 full-time employees . 24 volunteers . 4 pumper trucks - Thornhill . 30 volunteers . 2 pumper trucks . 2 tanker trucks
Parks & Recreation	- the District of Terrace offer 121 acres (49 HA) of land for recreational use in the form of parks (only 6 are developed). Improvements include: . arena - 973 seats . enclosed swimming pool - 82 x 41 ft (25 x 12.5 m) - universal gym - sauna . tennis courts . 4 baseball diamonds . boat launching facilities - the Northwest Community College has racquetball courts and a fitness centre - a total of 124.4 acres (50 HA) of local school porperty provides a variety of recreational areas. These include: . 5 baseball diamonds . 9 soccer fields . 1 track . tennis courts . 9 indoor gyms - private facilities include: . curling rink with 6 sheets of ice . bowling alley with 8 lanes of 5-pin . 2 pool halls with a total of 24 billard tables - regional facilities include: . Kitsumkalum Ski Hill offering 1 chairlift, 1 T-bar, 1 rope-tow, and a lodge . Thornhill Golf Course offering 9 holes and a lodge . Lakelse Hot Springs whose facilities require renovation . Terrace Mountain offering hiking trails and a general wilderness park experience

Type	Description
	- 6 camping/picnic areas . Kleanza Creek Campground (camping) . Grouchie's Beach (picnicing) . Lakelse Lake Picnic Site (picnicing) . Furlong Bay Campground (camping) . Exchamsiks Campground (camping) . Ferry Island Campground (camping)
Cultural	- 1 museum - 1 movie house offering 2 theatres - R.E.M. Lee Theatre - Terrace Little Theatre Society - 1 art gallery - 8 other art groups (associations) in Terrace - 7 Festivals/events . Northwest Music Festival - April . Northwest Trades Fair - April . Elk Mayday Parade - May . BC Hang Gliders Championships - June . Kinsmen Club Heidelberg Beer Garden - June . Lion's Club Rodeo - June . Riverboat Days Parade - Sept . Skeena Fall Fair - Sept
Non-Profit Organizations	- Chamber of Commerce - 43 sports organizations including hiking, sky diving, swimming and archery - Several organized leagues including - Baseball - Softball - Football - Basketball - Hockey - Volleyball - Soccer - Badminton - 6 youth organizations - 12 Greater Terrace Service Clubs, e.g.,Kinsmen - Many special interest clubs and societies
Medical	- Mills Memorial Hospital offers 183 acute care beds - Skeenaview Lodge offers 75 beds on an extended care basis for senior citizens (A new 55 bed unit is planned for 1983 to replace the existing facility) - Skeena Health Unit offers home care, public nursing, rehabilitation services

Type	Description
	- Terrace Mental Health Centre offers services to persons experiencing chronic or acute mental health problems - a list of professionals practicing in the area includes: - 17 doctors - 1 physiotherapist - 7 dentists - 3 optometrists - 1 psychologist - 1 chiropractor
Education	- Public

	Students	Student/Teacher Ratio
- 1 senior high school	497	20:1
- 2 junior high schools	865	22:1
- 10 elementary schools	2575	25:1
1981/82 enrolment	3937	

- Private
  - 4 schools
- Northwest Community College:
  With the main campus located in Terrace, local residents have access to full-time vocational programs, vocational night school, academic evening and day classes, and a wide range of continuing education courses
  - Enrolment figures for 1980/81 were:

	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Vocational	2986	3481	6387
Academic & Technical	81	373	454
Non-credit	-	6139	6139
			12980

  - Fall (1981) classes included:
    - Academic - 15 courses
    - Adult basic education - 5 courses
    - Business - 13 courses
    - Career - 4 courses
    - Vocational - Airbrakes
      - Careers
      - Cabinet Construction
      - Cooking
      - Electronics
      - House Framing
      - Small Engines
      - Welding
      - Carpentry & Joinery
      - Industrial Records & First Aid
      - General Mechanics
      - Marine Engine Repair
- Library - 32,000 books
  - listening room

Type	Description
Daycare	- Terrace Day Care Centre has a capacity of 25 - 2 Family Day Care Centres have a total capacity of 10 preschool and 4 afterschool

Land Use and Housing

Type	Description
Zoning	- long range development considerations are outlined in the "Terrace Community Plan - 1979" and in the "Thornhill Official Settlement Plan - 1979"
Commercial	- there are approximately 84 acres (34 HA) of serviced land zoned for commercial use in Terrace. All but 6 acres (2.4 HA) of this land are presently developed - retail space as presented in "Terrace Downtown Plan Market Study by Urbanics Consultants Ltd - 1980" and confirmed by the Terrace planning director as reasonably representative of the current situation: - total retail floor space in Terrace is 430,200 sq ft (39,967 sq m) and is 7% vacant - the primary retail focus is the Skeena Mall which houses 148,000 sq ft (13,750 sq m) of retail space - there is a good selection of retail store types to service the current needs of trading area residents - office space (same source and confirmation as above) - total commercial office space is 124,00 sq ft (11,492 sq m) of which 10% is vacant - 85% of the total space lies in the central business district
Industrial	- as described in the "Terrace Community Plan Background Studies - 1979": - 183 acres (74 HA) of light industrially zoned land within Municipal boundaries are vacant - there is sufficient land to allow at least a doubling in acreage of light industry. This land is viewed as being sufficient to meet any foreseeable Municipal requirements over the next 10 years.

Type	Description
	- 85 acres (34 HA) of heavy industrially zoned land within Municipal boundaries are vacant - there is sufficient land available to accommodate 2 to 3 large heavy industries (about the same size as the existing saw mill operations)
Residential	- there are 519 unoccupied serviced lots in Terrace, but about 40% will not be put on the market in the near future. The number of serviced lots available is approximately 310. - the municipality contains about 1877 acres (760 HA) of vacant residential land. 80% of this is under active development. - the cost of residential serviced land is approximately $20-28,000 for a 7000 sq ft (650 sq m) lot. Servicing typically includes paving, curbs, underground wires, cable TV, sewer, hydro, natural gas, and storm drains. - as of March 31 1982, the number and type of dwelling units in Terrace were: Single Family 2,379 Duplexes 243 Multiple - includes 60 semi-permanent apartment units such as exist in motels 722 Mobile 200 3,544 Note: these figures do not include institutional units such as Skeenaview Lodge - as of April 1982, the average number of dwelling units for sale approximated 100 of which 1/2 were single family homes. The average price for a single family home is $73-75,000.
Future Development	- Terrace Council is interested in continuing its emphasis in light manufacturing and industrial service related companies. Terrace has limited land for major industrial expansion. While it will encourage industrial development, it is also concerned about related environmental effects. - Thornhill will also continue to emphasize industrial related service companies. However, heavy industry with pollution potential is a serious concern to the current representatives of Thornhill.

Type	Description
	- A possible location for major industrial development is the Kitimat-Terrace Corridor. A major study is curreritly addressing potential development in this area. Several (at least 3) major industrial sites have been proposed for the corridor. However, concerns have also been expressed regarding environmental implications of corridor development. The effect on valuable rearing streams for both commercial and sport fish has been one major focus for the environmentally oriented.

E. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Federal/Provincial Government Services

Federal	- Airport
	- Flight Service Station
	- Post Office
	- Employment & Immigration:
	  - Canada Employment Centre
	  - Employment Development Branch
	- Environment Canada:
	  - Weather Office
	  - Canadian Forestry Service
	  - Inland Waters Directorate
	- Fisheries & Oceans
	  - Fisheries Biological
	  - Fisheries Service
	- Health & Welfare
	- Indian & Northern Affairs
	- Parole Services
	- Note: RCMP has been excluded from this listing

Provincial	- Government Agency - Assessment Authority - Ambulance Services - Correctional Centre - Correctional Branch - Courts - Fish & Wildlife Branch - Forest Service - Highways - Human Resources - Labour: Standards Branch Apprenticeship & Industrial Training Branch - Pollution Control Branch - Skeenaview Lodge - Skeena Health Unit - Terrace Mental Health Centre - Workers Compensation Board

Municipal Government	- Structure:
	  - 6 aldermen
	  - 1 mayor
	  - Advisory Recreation Commission
	  - Advisory Library Board
	  - Advisory Heritage Commission

DISTRICT OF KITIMAT

A. GENERAL

Incorporation Date: March 31, 1953

Mailing Address : 270 City Centre
Kitimat, BC
V8C 1G2

Area : 79,539 acres (32,202 HA)

Location

Kitimat lies on the north coast of BC about 400 miles (650 km) north and west of Vancouver. It is 35 miles (60 km) south of Terrace and 70 miles (110 km) east of Prince Rupert. However, the trips by road are substantially longer (45 miles or 70 km and 140 miles or 230 km, respectively).

Kitimat sits at the head of Kitimat Arm which is a fjord-like water body extending northeast from Douglas Channel. Kitimat is at the end of a generally flat valley which is more than 3 miles (5 km) wide and extends to Terrace. The surrounding mountains create a sheltered harbour 80 miles (130 km) from open water. It is well suited to deep sea transport.

The townsite sits above the flood plain on the east side of the river. About 1,000 acres (400 HA) have been developed to date. The port and industrial site are located on the west side of the river about 4 miles (6 km) downstream from the townsite. About 1,000 acres (400 HA) of this area have been developed by industry and by the Service Centre. Because they have been physically separated, the residential townsite and the industrial areas have ample room to expand without conflict.

Climate

Mean Daily Temperature (Annual Average) : 6.9° C

Extreme Temperatures : -23/41° C

Mean Rainfall	:	239.9 cm
Mean Snowfall	:	426.2 cm
Duration of frost-free period (based on a 30 year average period)	:	165 days - May 6 to Oct 19 (extremes of 126 and 202 days)

Winter		Spring	
December	-1.8° C	March	2.1° C
January	-4.5° C	April	5.8° C
February	-0.7° C	May	9.9° C
Average	-2.1° C	Average	5.9° C

Summer		Fall	
June	13.5° C	September	12.4° C
July	15.9° C	October	7.0° C
August	15.8° C	November	1.3° C
Average	15.1° C	Average	6.9° C

The town was planned to account for the area's climatology. Due to the local air current pattern, smoke or fumes from the industrial area seldom hang over the town. Normally, they are carried south down Kitimat Arm or up the western side of the river valley and thereby miss Kitimat.

The winds in the Kitimat area are reported to reach a 55 mph (88 kmph) maximum along the axis of the fjord. Fog and snow limit visibility. However, the pilots report that neither restrict navigation of vessels to and from Kitimat. Vessels equipped with more than one radar navigate the channel without interruption.

History

Long before the first settlers moved to the Kitimat Valley, thousands of Kitamaat Indians from the Haisla Tribe had a well-established village on the east shore of Kitimat Arm. They had a fishing based economy with salmon and oolican being the primary species. The Kitamaat Indians lived part of each year in their winter quarters about 2 miles (3 km) upriver. The fields and houses of this village were often used for agricultural purposes and for storing the fish caught during the summer and fall.

At the turn of the century, the Kitimat Valley was considered for the western terminus of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. A railway route was surveyed, and by 1906 many

settlers had moved into the valley creating a local land boom. Soon after, a wharf and hotel were built and a road to Terrace was cleared. This activity was short-lived, however, and effectively died when Prince Rupert was chosen as the western terminus. A provincial reserve prevented further piecemeal development. By 1941, all the settlers had left the area.

The modern city of Kitimat had its beginnings in 1950 when the Aluminum Company of Canada (Alcan) chose the head of Kitimat Arm as the site for its aluminum smelter. The major reason for the choice was the potential availability of hydro power. The Nechako River was dammed by one of the largest rock filled dams in the world. A 10 mile (16 km) tunnel was drilled through the Coast Mountains. The water falls through the tunnel (16 times as far as the water drops at Niagara Falls) to the Kemano powerhouse at sea level. The power is then transmitted 50 miles (80 km) to Kitimat.

Kitimat was cut out of a vast wilderness area for the express purpose of creating a town so attractive that it would draw the needed workmen with their families and encourage them to establish a permanent residence. Wary of the potential difficulties of remoteness, strangeness, and climate faced by other resource towns, Alcan was anxious to avoid the added problems inherent in haphazard or substandard development. While Alcan hired the planners and invested heavily in the project, Kitimat was not to be a company town, nor was it to be a single resource town. Above all, the company wanted a well-planned, civically independent town with a high quality of family and community life.

The extensive planning created a town which was systematically divided into neighbourhoods, a town centre, a service centre, and an industrial area. The neighbourhoods were planned in superblocks with the homes facing inward on green space and a system of pedestrian walkways. All through traffic was forced to go around the periphery of the neighbourhoods. The central business district was to house all the major stores, all the commercial office space, and all government representative offices. It was organizaed around pedestrian malls rather than along traffic streets. Excluded from the city centre were the service, storage, and supply businesses as well as repair shops, bakeries, laundromats, and auto sales.

From the outset, Kitimat's philosophy and design anticipated and encouraged industrial development. A pulp and paper mill complex was expected to be an early industrial tenant, but it was not until 1970 that a pulp complex was built. City growth was to be staged as follows:

Stage I - 7,000 people
Stage II - 13,000 people
Stage III - 23,500 people
Stage IV - 30-50,000 people.

Stage IV was to occur after the building of a second power tunnel and the doubling of the smelter capacity. Growth has been slow, with Kitimat still effectively in Stage II. However, industrial activity has continued, and 1982 saw Ocelot's new methanol plant come into operation.

B. HUMAN RESOURCES

Population Size and Trends

Based on the 1981 Census figures, the population of the Municipality of Kitimat was 12,814 (plus 651 on the Kitamaat Reserve). However, the District of Kitimat has performed its own research and their estimate of the 1981 population was 14,385 (plus the reserve population). Based on the Census figures, Kitimat has achieved a total of 9% growth over the last 10 years.

Ethnic Origin (1971 Census, including reserve population)

British	43%
German, Austrian, Dutch, Hungarian	18%
Portuguese	11%
Native	6%
French	4%
Scandinavian	4%
Italian	3%
Ukranian	3%
Asian	1%
Other	7%
	100%

Age Distribution (1976 Census, including reserve population)

Age	Population	Labour Force
0-14	32%	--
15-24	20%	26%
25-44	32%	51%
45-54	10%	17%
55-64	4%	6%
over 64	2%	--
	100%	100%

Education of Labour Force (1976 Census)

Less than Grade 9	16%
Grades 9-13 without High School Diploma	33%
High School Diploma	11%
Post High School without Certification or Degree	19%
Post High School with Certification or Degree	21%
	100%

Miscellaneous

Size of labour force (1981) - 6,770 (based on 1976 Census figure of 45% of population)

Level of unemployment - 5% of labour force (1976 Census)

Kitimat Labour Force According to Industrial Division

1971 Census Survey

	Kitimat Non-Reserve		Kitamaat Indian Reserve		Total	
Industry	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	120	2.3	5	4.0	125	2.4
Fishing & Trapping	-	-	10	8.0	10	0.2
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,720	52.9	60	48.0	2,780	52.8
Construction	230	4.5	5	4.0	235	4.5
Transport	195	3.8	-	-	195	3.7
Retail & Wholesale	520	10.1	5	4.0	525	10.0
Personal Services	935	18.2	10	8.0	945	17.9
Public Administration	105	2.0	20	16.0	125	2.4
Industry Unspecified	315	6.1	10	8.0	325	6.2
Total	5,140	100.0	125	100.0	5,265	100.0

Average level of income - $15,364 (based on 1979 income tax returns) which represents 116% of the BC provincial average.

Labour force attitudes - "Kitimat is an industrial city with an industrial workforce and with different attitudes to industrial development than any other town in the northwest... Persons who are unemployed or underemployed do not remain in town, but rather go to communities with different lifestyle options... The industrial presence in Kitimat has sensitized the Kitimat and Kitamaat Band populations to recognize the positive aspects of industrial development." A Comparative Evaluation for Construction of an LNG Plant, prepared by the District of Kitimat, July, 1982.

Union presence
- Alcan has a major independent union (CASAW) representing 1,800 hourly workers.
- Eurocan has two locals of the Canadian Paperworkers union representing 580-600 hourly workers.
- Ocelot is not unionized as yet.
- The dock facilities are also not unionized.

C. ECONOMIC SECTORS

Large Scale Manufacturing

Kitimat is built around three specialized large scale manufacturing operations in the three primary industries of mining, forestry, and oil and gas.

The Alcan smelter at Kitimat is the second largest aluminum smelter in the Western world and it is the major employer in Kitimat. The total investment by Alcan in Kitimat and Kemano has been estimated to exceed $700 million. The operation details are as follows:

Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd. (Alcan)
1285 West Pender Street, Vancouver

Facilities:
- aluminum smelter with a rated annual capacity of 268,000 metric tons of metal. However, poor metal markets have caused Alcan to cut back its operation. The current capacity is 248,000 metric tons.
- hydroelectric power plant at Kemano with a capacity of 896,000 kilowatts which is spread over 8 generating units for output flexibility.
- paste plant due to start-up in 1982. This will produce a dry anode carbon paste for use in the Sumitomo Technology currently being installed in the smelter. This reduces the tar fume emissions and improves the general working conditions.

Products:
- aluminum of which 65% goes to Pacific Rim countries, 20% goes to the Western USA, 10% goes to Western Canada, and 5% goes to other countries including South America.
- power, the excess of which is sold to BC Hydro at cost.

Raw Material: - primary raw material is processed aluminum which is imported from Australia (75%) and Japan (25%).

Employment: - normal level is 2,500
- current level is 2,400 which represents an annual payroll in excess of $90 million.

Employee Relations: - apprenticeship program with a ratio of 1 apprentice to 3 tradespeople.
- no layoffs in the last 20 years and only 2 strikes during this time.
- staff turnover has been reduced from the 50% level of 10 years ago to a 1981 level of 14%.

Local Spending: - $50 million in 1981 on goods and services in BC of which $20 million was spent in the Kitimat-Terrace area.

New Projects: - Kemano Completion program. This involves a future expansion of smelting capacity and an expansion of hydro power generating ability. At this stage of the planning, a Vanderhoof site is favoured for the first of likely two new smelters. The size of these facilities will be affected by the additional power capability developed. Alcan is currently examining the water requirements of all user groups for the Nechako and Nanika Rivers systems. These systems represent the source of water needed to support a second power facility at Kemano.

Eurocan of Helsinki, Finland (40% owned by West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd.) opened a sawmill in Kitimat in 1969 and a large pulp and paper mill in 1970. The sawmill is permanently closed now, but the complex still represents a major source of employment for Kitimat. The operation details are as follows:

Eurocan Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.
1176 West Georgia Street, Vancouver

Facilities: - pulp and paper mill with an annual capacity of 300,000 metric tons

- wood mill which produces chips. However, this facility is temporarily shut down because it is more economical to purchase a chip supply than to produce their own.
- sawmill with an annual capacity of 130 million board feet of dimension lumber. This facility is no longer operative.

Products:
- unbleached kraft pulp, linerboard, and sackkraft. 40% of these are sold to Western Europe, 30% to Japan, 25% to other World Markets, and 5% to Canada.
- the linerboard exported represents 90% of the total BC linerboard exports and 50% of that for Canada.
- the sackkraft exported represents 75% of the BC sackkraft exports and 60% of that of Canada.

Raw Materials:
- when producing their own chips, the timber comes from TFL 41
- when buying chips, the following sources are used:
  Houston Forest Products (Houston)
  Northwood Sawmill (Houston)
  Pacific Inland Resources (Smithers)
  Babine Forest Products (Burns Lake)
  Decker Lake Forest Products (Burns Lake)

Employment:
- the pulp and paper mill employs 700 people and has not been significantly affected by the currently depressed market for forest products.

Projects:
- a $40 million renovation program will be completed in 1982.
- a $48 million sawmill to handle coastal wood was considered, but it has been indefinitely deferred.

Ocelot's new methanol plant is the third major industrial employer for Kitimat. The plant will produce methanol from natural gas and it will be in operation by September, 1982. Ocelot primarily performs drilling and rig servicing in the oil and gas industry. This plant is their first venture into methanol production, and it grew out of a need to use natural gas produced in drilling efforts. The operation details are as follows:

Ocelot Industries Ltd.
333-5th Avenue SW, Calgary

Facilities: - methanol production plant with an expected annual production of 430,000 metric tons.

Products: - methanol
- 40% of production has been contracted to Japan with the balance being sold on the open market (largely destined for USA and Japan).

Raw Materials: - natural gas from Alberta sources.

Employment: - 85

Projects: - a second phase involving an ammonia-urea process for the production of fertilizer, is planned for operation in the next 1 to 3 years.
- Celanese Canada Ltd. is currently completing a tank farm at Kitimat to receive Edmonton-produced methanol. It will also be using Ocelot's deep water specialized loading facilities.

Other significant industrial employers include:
- Inland Cement Industries Ltd.
- Canadian Liquid Air Ltd.
- L.G. Scott & Sons Construction Ltd. (ashphalt-concrete plant)
- Dairyland.

Forestry

The forest harvest in the Kitimat area comes from TFL 41 (granted to Eurocan in 1966) and from the Kitimat Valley.

TFL 41 has a high proportion of pulpwood stands. It extends from Kitimat to Kemano and encompasses 2.5 million acres (1 million HA). Eurocan operates a logging camp in Kitimat which would normally employ 107 people (including office staff), but it is currently cut back to 61 people. This camp which normally employs up to 30 contractors (representing in excess of 75 jobs), is currently using only 4 contractors. Eurocan's Kemano camp is permanently closed, but will likely use 4 or 5 contractors a year as future needs arise.

Kitimat Valley is characterized by newly logged and regenerated stands. The forestry mix is 50:50 pulp to sawlogs. Crown Zellerbach began their logging operation in this Valley in 1964. When fully staffed, their camp employs

40 people. Currently, they employ 30 people and have moved their logging activity to Bishops Bay. Their wood is taken to a sorting area south of Powell River. MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. began removing timber from the Kitimat Valley in 1968 and they still hold some stands in the area. Their logging operation, which is handled by local contractors, is temporarily closed. The pulpwood usually is taken to Port Alberni and the cedar and spruce to the Fraser River mills.

The other area of forest interest is owned by the municipality of Kitimat and is undeveloped. It is characterized by overmature hemlock, western red cedar, and subalpine fir.

Fishing

Commercial fishing represents a relatively small segment of the Kitimat economy. In 1980 there were 15 commercial fish boats in Kitimat of which 13 actively participated. They represented a total of 292 fishing days and a catch value of $256,000.

The Federal Department of Fisheries is constructing a large fish hatchery ($9 million) in Kitimat. The facility will propogate the five depleted fish species under the Salmonid Enhancement Program: chinook, chum, pink, coho, and steelhead. Construction has been phased so as to address the weakest stocks first.

Mining

There is no mining activity in the Kitimat area.

Agriculture

There is negligible agricultural activity in the Kitimat area.

Tourism

Tourism has not been heavily promoted to date, although a coordinated future promotion is in the planning stage. Kitimat offers a variety of recreation facilities and activities. In the past, the Alcan and Eurocan mill tours have been popular points of interest for large groups. For the outdoor oriented visitor, sport fishing in the channel and on the Kitimat River are major attractions. (Over the past 10 years, the Kitimat River has shown annual runs of up to 1,000 sockeye, 7,000 coho, and 60,000 chum.)

Service Industries (Based on Kitimat Business License Records)

Sector	Type	Description
Financial	Bank	Bank of Montreal. Bank of Nova Scotia. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Royal Bank of Canada.
	Credit Union	Snow Valley Savings Credit Union.
	Investment Company/ Developer	Canada North Development Inc. Investors Syndicate Ltd.
Professional (Firms)	Accounting	3
	Law	2
	Engineering	3
	Insurance	4
	Real Estate & Appraisers	4
	Tax Service	1
	Management Consulting	1
Professional (Individuals)	Notary Public	3
	Veterinary	2
	Drafter	4
Business Support	Typing Service	3
	Computers or Data Processing	1
	Office Equipment	1
	Coffee Break Services	2
	Printers	2
	Travel Agency	2
	Advertising Service	2
Industrial	Contractors - acoustic, air conditioning, electric, plumbing & heating	27
	- Brick, masonary and drywall	8
	- Alterations	3
	- Excavating & drilling	6
	- Paving & road building	5
	- Construction	31
	- Miscellaneous	25
	Building Maintenance, Janitorial & Chimney Sweep	15
	Cabinet Makers, Millwork & Carpenters	3
	Painters	5
	Steel Suppliers & Fabricators	2
	Machine Shops & Welding	7
	Machinery Rebuilding & Repair	3
	Saw Filing & Sharpening	3
	Equipment Rental	18
	Industrial Equipment & Supplies	2
	Logging Companies & Contractors	3
	Contract Trucker	16
	Diving & Salvage	3
	Concrete Supplier	2
	Signs	2
	Vending Machines	3
	Security, Locks & Alarm Systems	2
	Miscellaneous	3
Hospitality	Hotel	1 property offering 48 rooms.
	Motel	4 properties offering 145 rooms.
	Lodging House	1 property offering 56 rooms.
	Park/Campsite	Radley Park offering 34 campsites. Hirsch Creek Park offering 18 campsites.
	Restaurant	18 fast food or take-out facilities. 14 dining facilities of which 11 are licensed.
	Banquet Facility	3 properties offering 6 meeting rooms and at least 2 banquet facilities. 3 firms offer catering services.
	Bar/Lounge	7

Sector	Type	Description
Retail & Other	Auto Dealer	4
	Auto Supplies	3
	Auto Renting	1
	Auto Repairs	3
	Tire Dealers	3
	Towing	2
	Service Station	7
	Marine Supplies	2
	Bakery & Meat Market	4
	Groceries	9
	Liquor	1
	Clothing	6
	Cleaner	10
	Shoes & Shoe Repair	2
	Pharmacy	2
	Propane Dealer	1
	Department Store	3
	Appliance Sales & Repair	10
	Musical Instruments & Stereo	5
	Furniture	4
	Bathroom & Interior	8
	Books, Toys, & Crafts	9
	Gift Shop & Jewellry	4
	Personal Care	14
	Sporting Goods	2
	Hardware & Building Materials	6
	Glass - Window, Plate & Auto	1
	Landscaping & Gardening	3
	Flowers	2
	Photographer	7
	Photography Centre	3
	Miscellaneous	15

D. INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Transportation Facilities and Services

Sector	Description
Highway	- 85% of the roads in Kitimat are paved. - Highway 25 is paved north to Terrace (at Highway 16). - general road maintenance is good. A large amount of snow removal equipment allows a high standard of winter road maintenance.
Rail	- CNR provides daily freight only service which connects Kitimat to the main line in Terrace. - also a unit train will be brought in to transport methanol from Alberta facilities to the Ocelot dock facilities. - rail facilities include freight handling and storage.
Air	- commercial airport near Terrace (approximately 30 miles or 48 km from Kitimat) - daily scheduled flights on CP Air and Pacific Western Airlines. - full passenger facilities plus freight handling facilities. - licensed sea plane base is owned by Alcan, but is available to non-Alcan employees. - the Kitimat flying club is working on a small private landing strip approximately 10 miles (16 km) from Kitimat. It is expected to open in the near future, and will have a clubhouse, radio equipment, and telephone service.
Bus	- no direct intercity transportation between Kitimat and Terrace. However, there is limosine service to the airport in conjunction with CP and PWA flights. A bus service is also available from the airport to Terrace. - Greyhound bus service runs regularly from Terrace.

Sector	Description
Public	- Municipality provides a half-hour route service and a rush hour concentrated schedule to coincide with shift changes. The service involves 7 vehicles.
Taxi	- 3 companies offer a total of 14 vehicles.
Courier	- 3 companies offer a delivery service.
Trucking	- Doc's Cartage and Storage Ltd. which acts as an agent for United Van Lines, has a fleet of trucks and a warehouse facility. - RivTow Straits also has a fleet of trucks and a storage facility. - 4 other small trucking firms and 16 contract truckers also operate in Kitimat.
Water	- RivTow Straits operates a barge loading facility and runs a once/week barge service to Vancouver. - Alcan has a deep sea wharf. - Eurocan has a deep sea wharf and a barge loading facility. - Ocelot has a deep sea wharf. - Gulf, Chevron, & Shell have tank farm facilities. - federal government operates a wharf at the Kitamaat Village. This primarily used for fishing boats. - the Kitimat Yacht Club is a private marina with space for about 60 recreational boats. - Bert's Marina offers space for about 50 boats on a commercial basis. - the MK Bay Marina is operated by the Regional District and offers space for about 200 boats. - 5-7 charter boats are available for channel fishing.

Utilities

Sector	Description
Power	- BC Hydro provincial grid, and Alcan Kemano generating systems supply power to Kitimat.
Telephone	- BC Tel
Water	- all areas are serviced by municipal reservoir.
Natural Gas	- Pacific Northern Gas Ltd. provides a residential and an industrial line.
Gas Stations	- 7 in Kitimat area.
Propane	- 1 major vendor.
Fuel Oil	- Gulf, Chevron, Shell operate tank farms on Alcan land at their port facility.
Sewage	- primary treatment facility is an aerobatic lagoon.
Garbage	- weekly residential pick-up.

Communications

Sector	Description
Tele-communications	- Telex through BC Tel
Radio	- local station CKTK - reception of CBC from Prince Rupert.
Newspaper	- Northern Sentinel; published 3 days/week. - News Advertiser; a free, weekly publication. - Terrace Daily Herald delivered on a daily basis.
Television	- local station - CFTK; has an office in both Kitimat and Terrace. - cable service provides 6 other TV channels plus a community service station.

Social Services

Sector	Description
Law Enforcement	- 17 RCMP representatives with 6 vehicles. - court facilities are being built and will be serviced by a circuit judge.

Sector	Description
Fire Protection	- 19 full-time employees - 21 volunteers - 8 vehicles including ambulances. - 3 major industries also have their own equipment.

Parks & Recreation	- Tamitik Recreation Complex:
	  - 2,500 seat ice arena
	  - 600 seat ice arena
	  - 3 indoor tennis courts during summer months
	  - 37 meter swimming pool
	  - squash & racquetball courts
	  - whirlpool
	  - saunas
	  - universal gym.
	- Riverlodge Recreation Complex:
	  - 3 baseball fields
	  - 1 soccer field
	  - 2 racquetball courts
	  - 3 lighted tennis courts
	  - saunas
	  - gymnasium
	  - universal gym.
	- 15 play grounds.
	- 680 acres (275 HA) of park land.
	- 7 tennis courts.
	- 1 ski tow.
	- marked hiking and cross-country ski trails.
	- curling club (6 sheets of ice).
	- 9 hole golf course.
	- rifle, pistol, and archery ranges.
	- bowling alley.
	- 2 camping/picnic areas (Radley Park and Hirsch Creek Park).

Cultural	- 1 museum and art gallery
	- 500 seat performing arts theatre
	- movie house
	- 8 festivals/events:
	  - Winter Carnival ..... Feb
	  - Delta King Days & River Raft Race . May
	  - Kitimat Lions Trade Fair ..... May
	  - Fishing Derby ..... Jun
	  - Dominion Day Parade ..... Jul
	  - Coho Fishing Derby ..... Aug
	  - Curling Bonspiel ..... Dec

Non-Profit Organizations	- Chamber of Commerce.
	- 20 Athletic Clubs including tennis, badminton, swimming, and karate.
	- several organized leagues including:
	  - baseball
	  - basketball
	  - bowling
	  - hockey (2)
	  - lacrosse (2)
	  - soccer (3)
	  - softball.
	- 4 youth organizations.
	- 4 arts and crafts clubs.
	- 6 community service clubs, e.g., Kiwanis.
	- many special interest clubs and societies.

Medical	- Kitimat General Hospital (fully accredited) has 108 beds with a potential for 219 on an expansion basis. - 9 General Practitioners. - 9 Specialists. - 5 Dentists. - Public Health Unit which offers 4 Public Health Nurses. - 14 unit senior citizens home.

Education	- Public: 5 elementary schools
	  2 secondary schools
	  3,189 students
	  17:1 student/teacher ratio.
	- Private: 2 schools
	  230 students
	  15:1 student/teacher ratio.
	- Northwest Community College:
	  - 8 classrooms in City Centre (plus high school rooms at night)
	  - 100 courses in total per term.
	  - enrollment for 1981: 1,149 in vocational courses, 24 in academic courses, 836 in community interest courses, for a total of 2,009.
	- Library with 30,000 books, 180 journals and newspapers, and 883 cassettes.

Land Use & Housing

Sector	Description
Zoning	- long range development considerations are outlined in the "Official Community Plan - 1986".
Commercial	- City Centre (downtown core) is developed according to a shopping centre model. - plenty of land for development and new commercial space is coming on stream. In 1986, commercial development occupied 25 acres (10 HA) with a further 40 acres (16 HA) designated for expansion. - commercial space typically costs $7/sq ft in the Kitimat area.
Industrial	- extensive land is available to the west of the Kitimat River. In 1986, a total of 1,000 acres (400 HA) had been used with a further 5,000 acres (2,000 HA) available for future expansion. The port area alone consists of 10 miles (16 km) of useable waterfront. The Service Centre occupies about 400 acres (160 HA) of industrial use land, but only 100 acres (40 HA) had been developed by 1986. - BCDC is creating an industrial park (planned for 150 acres/60 HA) of which 50 acres (20 HA) is in the first phase of development. Small sites are $2/sq ft. Serviced industrial park land is priced at $43-70,000 per acre (or $17-28,000 per HA). - large land areas are also available from the Crown or from Alcan (e.g., a recent site in excess of 75 acres/30 HA with harbour access was sold for $12,000 per acre (or $4,900 per HA).
Residential	- as of May, 1982 the inventory of dwelling units was:

Owned:	1 & 2 family homes	2,765
	townhouses	135
	mobile homes	229
		3,129
Rental:	apartment	744
	townhouses	216
	legal suites	276
		1,236
Total Dwelling Units:		4,365
Vacancies:	Owned	34
	Rental	54
Total Vacancies:		88

Total Number of Houses for Sale: 119.

- Growth in number of dwelling units from December 1976 to December 1981 has been 20% (or 3% per year).

Sector	Description
	- a new 1,100 to 1,200 sq ft (102 to 111 sq m) home with above ground basement and carport or garage sells for about $90,000. - plenty of fully serviced land is available for housing growth, e.g., 100 lots with 50-75 ft (15-23 m) frontage are available for single family development priced at $25-30,000. - a small rural subdivision is in the development stage which will offer 0.7 acre to 1.0 acre (0.3 HA to 0.45 HA) lots with all services except sewer. - provision is being made for an additional multiple family development which could potentially offer 325 units.
Construction	- starts in 1981 were: - 11 industrial projects worth $126.7 million - 27 commercial projects worth $2.3 million - 120 residential units worth $8.4 million. - costs for comparison: - Asphalt $45/metric ton (FOB plant) - Concrete $94/cubic metre (delivered) - Gravel fill $1.20/metric ton (FOB source).

E. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Government Services

Sector	Description
Federal	- Post Office - Employment & Immigration - Customs - Fisheries Services Branch - Public Works. - Note: RCMP excluded.
Provincial	- Corrections Branch - Court Registry - Health Unit - Highways - Human Resources.
Municipal	- 6 Aldermen - 1 Mayor - Advisory Recreation Commission - Advisory Planning Commission - Advisory Development Commission.
Major Projects	- Road improvements.

THE HAZELTONS

A. GENERAL

Boundary Definition

The Hazelton area is composed of several independent communities. For the purpose of this profile, the Hazelton area is defined to include:

Communities	Incorporation Date	Mailing Address
Village of Hazelton	Feb 15, 1956	Box 40, Hazelton, BC V0J 1Y0
District of New Hazelton	Dec 15, 1980	Box 340, New Hazelton, BC V0J 2J0
Water Improvement District of South Hazelton	--	Box 4, South Hazelton, BC V0J 2R0
unincorporated settlement of Two-Mile	--	--
Gitanmaax Indian Reserve	--	Box 78, Hazelton, BC V0J 2Y0
Hagwilget Indian Reserve	--	Box 336, New Hazelton, BC V0J 2J0
Sikadoak (formerly Glen Vowell) Indian Reserve	--	Box 157, Hazelton, BC V0J 1Y0
Kispiox Indian Reserve	--	Box 325, Hazelton, BC V0J 1Y0
unorganized area of the Kispiox Valley	--	--

Area

Hazelton	1,255 acres	508 HA
New Hazelton	5,765 acres	2,333 HA
South Hazelton	3,505 acres	1,419 HA
Two-Mile	11,710 acres	4,739 HA
Gitanmaax Indian Reserve	2,704 acres	1,094 HA
Hagwilget Indian Reserve	306 acres	124 HA
Sikadoak Indian Reserve	1,266 acres	512 HA
Kispiox Indian Reserve	2,870 acres	1,161 HA
Kispiox Valley	--	--

Location

The Village of Hazelton sits on flat land at the junction of the Skeena and Bulkley Rivers and lies in the shadow of Roche de Boule Mountain. Hazelton is 60 miles (100 km) north and east of Terrace, 37 miles (60 km) north of Smithers, and 455 miles (730 km) north and west of Vancouver.

Hazelton is surrounded by several settlements. New Hazelton lies four miles (6 km) to the east. It straddles Highway 16 to Terrace and is connected to the Village of Hazelton by the Hazelton Highway (Highway 62). Two-Mile, which was originally conceived as an extension of Hazelton, is 2 miles (3 km) to the east and north. The Hagwilget Indian Reserve on Highway 62 straddles the Bulkley River canyon between Two Mile and New Hazelton. South Hazelton sits on the south shore of the Bulkley River and was connected directly to Hazelton by a vehicle bridge. However, in 1946, the bridge was washed out and the connection has never been re-established. The Kispiox road provides access to the Gitanmaax Indian Reserve which borders Hazelton on the north, to the Sikadoak Indian Reserve which is 5 miles (8 km) north along the Skeena River, and to the Kispiox Indian Reserve which is 9 miles (14 km) north along the Kispiox River. (Note: At least part of the Village of Hazelton sits on the Gitanmaax Indian Reserve.)

Climate

Mean Daily Temperature (Annual Average)	:	4.3° C
Extreme Temperatures	:	-45/36° C
Mean Rainfall	:	37.1 cm
Mean Snowfall	:	120.1 cm
Duration of frost-free period (based on a 30 year averaging period)	:	92 days from June 4 to September 5 (extremes of 16 and 152 days)

Winter		Spring	
December	-6.7° C	March	0.3° C
January	-9.8° C	April	4.9° C
February	-4.3° C	May	10.1° C
Average	-6.9° C	Average	5.1° C

Summer		Fall	
June	13.4° C	September	10.2° C
July	15.2° C	October	5.2° C
August	14.4° C	November	-1.1° C
Average	14.3° C	Average	4.8° C

Due to the efforts of the Department of Highways' snow removal crew, the winter climate does not pose a problem. The surrounding highways are usable on a year-round basis.

History

The Hazelton area has a rich heritage which includes an estimated 8,000 years of Native inhabitance. On the banks of the Skeena River, the Gitksan built the village of Gitanmaax. Village members managed the resources to ensure that fishing and hunting did not occur at a rate which was faster than the natural reproduction capacity of the area.

Gitanmaax became the central meeting and trading place for a flourishing trade between the coastal and interior tribes. The major trade routes followed the Skeena to the coast, the Kispiox to the Nass Valley, and the Bulkley to the Babine Lake country.

In the early 1820's, a rock slide partially blocked the migration of salmon up the Bulkley River. This caused an interior Carrier tribe to relocate at the lower end of the Bulkley Canyon. They formed the village of Hagwilget.

Although Europeans had been in BC's interior since 1806 when Simon Fraser established fur trading posts at Fort St. James and Fort Fraser, and although the Hudson Bay Company had operated a fort on Babine Lake since 1822, non-Natives had no significant presence in the Hazelton area until 1865. At this time, supplies arrived in Hazelton to begin construction of the Collins Overland Telegraph Line which was to link Europe and North America. In July of 1866, the Trans-Atlantic Cable was successfully laid rendering the telegraph line obsolete before it was completed. Some members of the work crews stayed in the area to prospect and by 1868, the settlement of Hazelton had been established. The 1870 discovery of gold in the Omineca region increased settlement activity. In 1872, the Hudson Bay Company established a trading post at Hazelton to service both the

fur trade and the placer gold prospectors. Hazelton became a central distribution point with supplies being moved to northern and eastern destination by mule pack trains.

Although repeated attempts had been made since 1864 to bring steam powered paddlewheelers from Port Essington 180 miles (290 km) up the Skeena River to Hazelton, the first successful trip was made in 1891. The advent of regular steamer service played an important role in Hazelton's evolution. The Klondike Gold Rush of the late 1890's further boosted the Hazelton settlement activity. The old trail cut for the Collins Overland Telegraph Line was a major route used by prospectors on their way to the Yukon. The Dominion Telegraph Line Company used the old Collins telegraph line and by 1901 had connected Atlin and Quesnel via Hazelton.

By 1910 there were an estimated 8,000 people living in the Hazelton area. The community of Two Mile was established during this period of prosperity and growth. It began as a refuge for Hazelton's undesirables who were advised to move two miles (3 km) out of town. From this beginning, Two Mile evolved as a separate community, which still exists today.

The spring of 1906 saw a land boom develop in Central BC along the proposed route for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (GTPR) which would connect Winnipeg to the coast at the newly developed port of Prince Rupert. The provision of rail service was billed as the major stimulus needed to allow development of the substantial natural resources available in the Hazelton area. Hazelton was advertized across North America as the next metropolis and the potential development was compared to that of Pittsburg. A large tract of land (New Hazelton) was purchased by independent developers for speculative purposes. In 1911, the GTPR purchased a tract of land (South Hazelton) to be its official townsite. The railroad arrived in 1913 and the two new townsites were subdivided. The lots were heavily promoted as solid investments, but the anticipated development never materialized.

Mining interests in the area developed early in the 1900's. Good quality anthracite coal deposits were discovered in the nearby Ground Hog Mountains. Copper was extracted from Roche de Boule Mountain between 1910 and 1918. The Red Rose Mine produced copper, gold, and silver until World War I and later became a source for tungsten. The Silver Standard Mine was also active during the 1920's. These properties were all eventually closed, however, as world metal prices dropped.

Forestry activities have generated a significant level of employment in the Hazelton area since the 1920's when cedar poles were logged extensively for use as telephone poles.

The Timber Line Co. established a large sawmill in New Hazelton during the 1950's. In the early 1960's the mill was purchased, renamed Hastings Sawmill, and moved to South Hazelton. BC Timber now owns the sawmill and, together with its Twin River Timber logging operation in New Hazelton, they represent a major source of employment in the area.

B. HUMAN RESOURCES

Population Size and Trends

Based on 1976 Census figures and on current local estimates, the population is broken down as follows:

	1976 Census	1981 Census
Hazelton	371	393
New Hazelton	628	712
South Hazelton	428	400*
Two Mile	255	300*
Gitanmaax Indian Reserve	443	413
Hagwilget Indian Reserve	118	314
Sikadoak Indian Reserve	128	135
Kispiox Indian Reserve	402	446
Kispiox Valley	250	300*
	3,023	3,233

* 1981 estimates from local sources.

The 1981 detailed Census breakdowns were not available to provide a complete comparison. However, 1981 figures for the incorporated settlements and the Indian Reserves (representing 70% of the 1976 population) indicate a growth rate of 7% over the five year period.

Ethnic Origin

Based on the 1971 Census the following is representative of the Village of Hazelton:

British	43%
Native	22%
German, Austrian, Dutch, & Hungarian	13%
Scandinavian	8%
Asian	6%
French	2%
Ukranian	2%
Italian	1%
Other	3%
	100%

Age Distribution

Population (1976 Census)

Age	Indian Reserves	Non-Reserve	Total Area
0-14	42%	32%	36%
15-24	23%	22%	22%
25-44	22%	27%	25%
45-54	7%	7%	7%
55-64	3%	8%	6%
over 64	3%	4%	4%
	100%	100%	100%

Labour Force (1976 Census)

Age	Indian Reserve	Non-Reserve	Total Area
15-24	29%	33%	32%
25-44	56%	38%	42%
45-54	13%	16%	15%
55-64	2%	2%	10%
over 64	-	1%	1%
	100%	100%	100%

The labour force represents over 50% of population for Non-Reserve areas, but only 25% of population for Indian reserves.

Education of Labour Force (1976 Census)

	Indian Reserve	Non-Reserve	Total Area
Less than Grade 9	38%	22%	28%
Grades 9-13 without High School Diploma	45%	37%	40%
High School Diploma	2%	6%	4%
Post High School without Certification/Degree	10%	13%	12%
Post High School with Certification/Degree	5%	22%	16%
	100%	100%	100%

Miscellaneous

Size of Current Labour Force: 350 on Indian Reserve
1,050 Non-Reserve
1,400 Total Area

(Based on 1976 Census percentages of labour force to population size.)

Level of Unemployment (1976 Census):
23% of Reserve labour force
15% of Non-Reserve labour force
17% of Total Area labour force.

The average level of income is $9,523 (based on 1979 Income Tax returns for Hazelton, New Hazelton, and South Hazelton). This represents 72% of the BC provincial average.

C. ECONOMIC SECTORS

Forestry

Forestry is the backbone of the area's economy. BC Timber Ltd. is the region's largest employer and it controls the majority of logging and milling operations in the Kispiox Timber Supply Area (TSA). Most of the pulp wood generated in this TSA is sent to BC Timber's pulp mill at Watson Island near Prince Rupert. (Note: the Kispiox TSA encompasses a Crown land forest area of 755,800 HA. It includes the population centres of Cedarvale, Kitwanga, and the Hazeltons, and it extends north to the headwaters of the Kispiox and Sicintine Rivers.)

The most significant characteristic of the Kispiox TSA profile is the overabundance of mature (141 to 250 year old) and overmature (over 250 years old) western hemlock and balsam timber types. The mature category represents 45% of the total inventory while the overmature represents 34%. A high proportion of the latter is in a decadent state and is of inferior wood quality. Much of this timber would be cut as pulp logs.

The Kispiox Valley has timber values consisting mainly of mature and overmature balsam and hemlock stands of intermediate quality. The area around Hazelton and the lower Kispiox River has poor quality hemlock-balsam stands in the west and progressively better quality balsam at higher elevations in the east. Progressing north along the Skeena, there is a largely undeveloped timber area which has better quality stands of balsam spruce. However, for this area, there is currently no efficient access route to Hazelton.

The short term (20 year) outlook indicates that the Hazelton area's timber supply more than satisfies the current volume commitment. In fact, a short term harvest of double the 1981 commitment level would be possible for the Kispiox TSA as a whole.

The major forestry employers in the Hazeltons are:

. BC Timber Ltd. (owned by BC Resources Investment Corporation)
1176 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC.

Divisions include:

a) Rim Forest Products
South Hazelton
Operations Include: Sawmill (2 shifts/day)
Planer Mill (2 shifts/day)
Chip facility
Dry-land log sort
Products: Dressed dimensional lumber
Pulp chips
Market: Bulk of lumber to USA
Chips to Prince Rupert Pulp Mill (BC Timber)
Production: 72 million FBM of lumber per year
Employment: normal level 120
current level 38 (mainly running planer mill)

b) Westar (Formerly Twin River Timber)
New Hazelton
Operations include: Administration of logging operations for Hazelton area and for Mezidian-Stewart area.
All logging is contracted out to local operators.
Owns a pulp log dump and booming ground in Stewart.
Products: Saw logs for Kitwanga and Rim Sawmills.
Pulp logs for Prince Rupert Pulp Mill (some go to Rim for chipping, some go directly to Prince Rupert as round wood).
Market/Production: Quota is 400,000 cunits (or 1,200,000 cubic meters). This is supplemented with local purchases. Of the quota, approximately 80,000 cunits of sawlogs go to Kitwanga, and 100,000 cunits go to Rim Forest Products. The balance goes to Prince Rupert as pulp logs.
Employment: Normal level - 12 in Hazelton area
8 in Kitwanga/Stewart area.
Indirect employment (contractors doing logging) - 90 in Hazelton area
75 in Kitwanga/Stewart area.

. Stege Logging Ltd.
Box 215 New Hazelton, BC
Operations include: Sawmill
Planer mill
Contract logging (largely for Westar)
Road building (largely for Westar)
Products: Dimensional lumber (green); dressed or otherwise.
Railroad ties.
Cedar siding.
Market: Some local, but about 80% of production is shipped to Eastern Canada or to the USA.
Production: 8.5 to 9.0 million FBM of lumber per year.
Employment: Normal level - 55 full-time on a year round basis. (Approximately 30 relating to mill operations and 25 relating to logging operations.)
Current level - 37 (Mill has been run in a normal fashion with most of the employment reduction in the logging operation.)

Institutional Services

Hazelton acts as a subregional centre for government services. Major employers include:

- Wrinch Memorial Hospital - 65
- Department of Indian and Northern Affairs - 13 in the Hazelton area
- Public schools - 78
- BC Forest Service - 25 (40 in summer)
- Gitksan-Carrier Tribal Council Administration - 36.

Tourism

The contribution of the tourism sector to the area's economy is expected to continue to be significant. With the exception of fishing and hunting , the rebuilt Gitksan village of 'Ksan is the main tourist attraction for the Hazelton area. 'Ksan has been painstakingly developed over the past 14 years. It contains two buildings depicting Native life, a building housing a collection of Gitksan artifacts, a sales house, a carving house, and the National Exhibition Center housing a museum and gallery. 'Ksan attracts in excess of 30,000 visitors per year.

In an effort to increase the tourist appeal and potential tourism revenue, the Village of Hazelton is in the process of redeveloping the architecture in the town around a pioneer 1880's theme.

Agriculture

Intensive agriculture is a marginal proposition due to the short growing season. However, the valley bottoms of the Skeena and Kispiox Rivers do support a number of small farms. Cattle ranching is the main form of agriculture. The Hazelton area is an important service centre for the daily needs of the agricultural sector.

Mining

Mining makes a minor contribution to the local economy with one small silver property (Silver Standard) in operation. While several properties are in the exploration stage, future development is largely dependent on market conditions. Development interest has been shown in the following properties:

- Ground Hog coal field
- Date Creek - molybdenum
- Mount Tomlinson - molybdenum, copper, and tungsten
- Sidina Mountain - molybdenum and copper
- Roche de Boule Mountain - cobalt.

Other Developments and Community Emphasis

- BC Hydro has conducted preliminary biophysical studies for a potential hydroelectric dam 50 miles (80 km) up the Skeena River at Cutoff Mountain.
- Hazelton's development focus is on residential, tourism, institutional, and commercial service activities.
- New Hazelton's development emphasis is on tourism, a highway commercial and industrial service centre, and the encouragement of a second major industry.
- South Hazelton's emphasis is on residential and convenience commercial activities.

Service Industries

Sector	Type	Description	Location
Financial	Bank	Royal Bank of Canada	Hazelton
	Other	None	
Professionals	Accountants	1	New Hazelton
	Lawyers	None	
	Engineers	1 company doing road contracting	Hazelton
	Other	1 tax service	New Hazelton

Service Industries

Sector	Type	Description	Location
Financial	Bank	Royal Bank of Canada	Hazelton
	Other	None	
Professionals	Accountants	1	New Hazelton
	Lawyers	None	
	Engineers	1 company doing road contracting	Hazelton
	Other	1 tax service	New Hazelton
Industrial	Sheet Metal Works	1	Two Mile
	Welding	1	Two Mile
	Excavating	1	New Hazelton
	Road Building	1	S. Hazelton
	Bulk Fuel	1 Imperial Oil	New Hazelton
	Industrial Glass	1 installs windows	S. Hazelton
	Electrical Contractor	1	New Hazelton
	Janitorial Service	1	Two Mile
	Contract Loggers	2	Two Mile
		1	Hazelton
		1	S. Haze ton
		1	New Hazelton
		5	
	Contract Log Hauling	4	New Hazelton
		3	Two Mile
		1	S. Hazelton
		8	
Hospitality	Hotel	2 properties offer: 18 rooms 6 rooms	S. Hazelton Hazelton
	Motel	2 properties offer: 20 rooms 12 rooms	S. Hazelton New Hazelton
	Lodges	3 properties offer: 21 rooms 25 campsites 30 trailer spaces	Kispiox
	Trailer Park/ Campsites	1 property 'Ksan 31 campsites 31 trailer sites	Hazelton
		1 provincial park (Seeley Lake) 8 campsites	S. Hazelton
	Restaurants	4 licensed 5 non-licensed	Total area
	Banquet	2 properties 6 rooms available for meetings (includes halls)	Total area
	Bar/Lounge	4 facilities	Total area
Retail & Other		2 groceries 1 liquor 1 dry goods 1 appliances 3 clothing 1 bakery 1 flowers 1 appliance repair 1 movie house 1 post office	Hazelton
		2 groceries 1 mail order 1 building supplies 1 personal care 1 laundromat 1 motorcycles 2 towing 1 tires 1 post office	New Hazelton
		1 groceries 1 general store 1 drive-in movie 1 power saw dealer 1 feed store 1 post office	S. Hazelton

D. INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Transportation Facilities and Services

Sector	Description
Highway	- 70% of roads in Hazelton are paved 60% of roads in New Hazelton are paved 10% of roads in South Hazelton are paved
	- Highway 62 (originating in Hazelton) is paved to Highway 16 and Highway 16 is paved to Terrace. The Kispiox road (originating in Hazelton) is paved to Kispiox Indian Reserve.
	- Road maintenance is good with adequate snow removal service.
Rail	- No access at Hazelton. - No service at South Hazelton. - CNR service to New Hazelton: . no passenger facilities, simply a "flag-stop" service. . daily freight service to Prince Rupert and all other points on CNR main line.

Sector	Facilities/Description
Air	- gravel surfaced 5,000 ft landing strip (Kispiox Valley area) - no buildings or services - no commercial flights - 6-8 private planes in area
Bus	Greyhound - twice daily service to New Hazelton Depot. - local service to Smithers or Terrace. - complete east and west service on Greyhound regular routes.
Public	- no public transportation system.
Taxi	- 2 taxi companies offering 4 vehicles (stationed in South Hazelton and Hazelton).
Courier	- Loomis provides daily service to Smithers.
Trucking	- 1 company (in New Hazelton) provides local distribution of goods transported to New Hazelton by Motorways Ltd. Motorways has offices in Houston and Terrace and provides freight service across Western Canada.

Utilities

Type	Description
Power	- BC Hydro via provincial grid.
Telephone	- BC Tel
Water	- Hazelton - gravity feed water system from Two Mile Creek (shared with Gitanmaax Band Council). - New Hazelton - open reservoir controlled by an earth fill dam structure. - South Hazelton - gravity feed water system from a glacier fed mountain stream.
Natural Gas	- none.
Gas Stations	- 5 gas or service stations in area.
Propane	- 1 vendor in New Hazelton.
Fuel Oil	- 1 available from bulk plant at New Hazelton.
Coal	- Available from Telkwa (43 miles or 70 km to the south).
Sewage	- Hazelton - secondary treatment facility (shared with Gitanmaax Band Council). - New Hazelton - aerobatic lagoon. - South Hazelton - septic tanks.
Garbage	- Hazelton - twice per week pick-up for business sector. Once per week pick-up for residential sector. - New Hazelton - no garbage service. - South Hazelton - no garbage service.

Communications

Type	Description
Telecommunications	- telex through BC Tel.
Radio	- no local station. - reception of Smithers stations and CBC from Prince Rupert.
Newspaper	- no local paper. - Smithers Interior News on a weekly basis. - Vancouver Sun and Province on a one day late basis.
Television	- no local station. - CBC and CTV.

Social Services

Type	Descripton
Law Enforcement	- 8 RCMP representatives (stationed in New Hazelton). - Court House building with full-time attendant, but have a traveling judge to provide judicial services.

Type	Description
Fire Protection	- Hazelton - 15 member volunteer unit (shared with Gitanmaax Band Council); 1 pumper and 1 auxiliary truck. - New Hazelton - 25 member volunteer unit; 2 pumpers. - South Hazelton - 20 member volunteer unit; 1 pumper.
Medical	- Wrinch Memorial Hospital in Hazelton. Fully accredited; 27 bed acute care and 4 bed extended care facility. - 7 doctors, 1 pharmacy, 2 dentists, 1 day care facility (capacity of 25). - 5 public health nurses in entire area. - ambulance service (New Hazelton).
Education	- Public - 3 elementary, enrollment in 81/82 of 541. - 1 high school, enrollment in 81/82 of 410. - Private - 2 elementary. - Northwest Community College has a satellite campus facility located at Hazelton. Offers: high school upgrade, vocational trades, wide variety of technical subjects. - Library.
Parks & Recreation	- 1 indoor ice rink - 1 indoor curling rink - 2 outdoor skating rinks - 3 baseball diamonds - 3 soccer fields - 3 camping/picnic areas: 'Ksan, Seelly Lake, and Ross Lake. - several marked trails for hiking - tourist service booth at the junction of Highways 16 and 62
Cultural	- 'Ksan Indian Village - Northwest National Exhibition Centre and Museum - Festival - Pioneer Days (August 14) - 2 movie operations (Drive-in and theatre).
Non-Profit Organizations	- New Hazelton Chamber of Commerce - 5 service club organizations - 3 youth organizations

Land Use and Housing

Type	Description
	Hazelton
Availability	- Community is limited by rivers, mountains, Indian Reserves, and the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR). Hazelton's available land for expansion is very limited.
Commercial	- Village is built up. There is presently 1 vacant store.
Industrial	- 7-8 HA (17-20 acres) are zoned light industrial. Services (water, sewer, and electricity) are currently provided to the property line. This area will be cleared for development in the near future.
Residential	- low vacancy rate - some rental accommodation (duplex, 4-plex, and single family dwellings) are available - 10 serviced lots (60 x 120 ft or 18 x 36.5 m) are available. The typical cost is $7,500 per lot. - New development is planned for the future. It involves 100 lots of 0.2 HA to 0.3 HA (0.5 to 0.74 acres) each. These lots will have water, but will be on septic tank sewage systems. A future cost may be $10-15,000 per lot.
	New Hazelton
Zoning	- Specific zoning considerations are outlined in the "Official Community Plan."
Restrictions	- With the exception of the former Water Improvement District, all lands within the present District Municipality of New Hazelton are covered by the ALR. This is a consideration in development plans. (ALR represents between 1/2 and 2/3 of the town area.)

Type	Description
	- No intensive land use developments are allowed on land within 50 m (150 ft) of the BC Hydro 500 Kv lines; within 10 m (30 ft) of the brink of the Bulkley Canyon; near avalanche paths from Roche de Boule Mountain; or within 50 m (150 ft) of the CNR right of way.
Commercial/ Industrial	- industrially zoned land is readily available (some is serviced, others are not) - there are currently no vacant buildings in the town core for commercial development.
Residential	- low vacancy rate in general - rental accommodation includes 5 duplexs, 1 apartment building, some single family dwellings - some Crown land and some private lots are available - a fully serviced (sewer, water, paving, lighting) subdivision has 20 lots available. These are 0.0994 HA each and are priced in the $10,000 range. - a 24 single wide trailer park development is in the planning stage. - a rural residential area of 154 acres will be development for mixed housing in the future.
	South Hazelton
Zoning	- There are no specific zoning restrictions at this time, and there are no land use designations yet. The Regional District planning department is currently in the process of formulating an official settlement plan for South Hazelton.
Restrictions	- ALR holdings cover approximately 50% of the land, but there is a considerable area available for development.
Commercial/ Industrial	- There is a small core commercial centre for South Hazelton, but there are no substantial, valuable vacant buildings available.
Residential	- Future development would logically focus on the old highway area and undeveloped land in this area is not within the ALR boundaries.
	- low vacancy rate in general - limited rental accommodations - future developments are awaiting the community plan. However, there are areas suitable for future subdivisions and there will be residential infilling of existing areas. - The original (circa 1913) subdivisions a were based on a grid system as was also the case in New Hazelton. The lots were 33 x 120 ft and did not account for topography problems. The size and topographical considerations mean that often two or three of these original lots are required to have a buildable site which will properly support a septic tank and drainage field. - There is also the basis for a trailer park at the present time.

E. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Type	Description	Location
Federal	- Post office	Hazelton S. Hazelton New Hazelton
	- Fisheries & Oceans	Hazelton
	- Health & Welfare: Indian Health Services Health Stations	Hazelton Gitanmaax Kispiox
	- Indian & Northern Affairs	Hazelton
Provincial	--	
Municipal	- 1 Mayor - 4 Aldermen	Hazelton
	- 1 Mayor - 6 Aldermen	New Hazelton
	- 5 Water Improvement District Trustees - 1 Secretary.	S. Hazelton

(The Water Improvement District is responsible for water rates, maintenance and repair of the water system, and for the municipal tax levy. The Regional District handles all of the the planning and land use issues.)

DISTRICT OF STEWART

A. INTRODUCTION

General

Incorporation Date: May 16, 1930

Mailing Address : Box 460
Stewart, BC
V0T 1W0

Area : 131,177 acres (53,085 HA)

Location

Stewart is less than one mile from the BC/Alaska border. It is 115 miles (185 km) north of Prince Rupert and 540 miles (880 km) north and west of Vancouver.

Situated at the head of the Portland Canal, Stewart is BC's most northern ice-free port. The Canal is a deep, navigable coastal fjord with a length of 75 miles (121 km) and a width of from 1.0 to 1.5 miles (1.6 to 2.4 km). This waterway constitutes a major break in the Coastal Mountain range and, in conjunction with Highway 37A, provides coastal access to BC's northern interior.

Stewart is built on the gravel delta created by the Bear River. The delta is flat with many swamp areas, and there is little sand or topsoil evident in the area. The delta slopes gradually into deep water and thereby creates extensive mud flats at low tide. The floodplain of the Bear River encompasses the townsite of Stewart, but the community is protected by a dyke along the west bank of the river. In general, Stewart's growth and development is somewhat limited by the surrounding physical features.

Climate

Mean Daily Temperature (Annual Average) : 5.1° C

Extreme Temperatures : -30/34° C

Mean Rainfall : 130.3 cm

Mean Snowfall : 532.1 cm

Duration of Frost-free Period (based on 30 year averaging period)	: 127 days from May 19 to Sept 24 (extremes of 68 to 210 days)

Winter		Spring	
December	-2.9° C	March	1.0° C
January	-5.2° C	April	5.4° C
February	-2.0° C	May	9.7° C
Average	-3.4° C	Average	5.4° C

Summer		Fall	
June	12.7° C	September	9.6° C
July	14.5° C	October	5.4° C
August	13.6° C	November	0.1° C
Average	13.6° C	Average	5.0° C

Visibility for both canal navigation and flight is reduced by fog in the summer months and by heavy snowfall in the winter months. This can affect the availability of regular commercial air service.

History

Even in the early stages of development, Stewart owed its existence to the mining industry. In the late 1890's, prospectors in search of gold established the initial settlement. As a result of the 1906 Gold Rush, Stewart developed into a major town of 10,000 people and offered a variety of hotels, stores, and shipping facilities. However, as Canadians turned their energies toward World War I, Stewart's population dropped to less than 100 people.

Stewart's population and economic activity continued to follow the prosperity of the mining community. From 1919 to the mid 1950's, the population fluctuated between 300 and 500 and the economy was based on activity at the "Premier" and the "Big Missouri" gold and silver mines. The development of the Granduc Copper Mine in the late 1960's promoted a new period of growth. However, the closure of the mine caused the population to fall from its 1976 level of 1,380 to 650 by 1978. The re-opening of the mine in 1980 has again stimulated Stewart's economy.

B. HUMAN RESOURCES

Population Size and Trends

Based on the 1981 Census, the population is 1,456. (However, local and other sources have estimated the population to be

up to 25% larger). A comparison with the 1971 Census figure shows only 7% growth.

Ethnic Origin (1971 Census)

British	50.0%
German, Austrian, Dutch, and Hungarian	18.0%
French	8.0%
Scandinavian	5.0%
Ukranian	4.0%
Italian	2.0%
Native	1.0%
Asian	.5%
Other	11.5%
	100.0%

Age Distribution (1976 Census)

Age Group	Population	Labour Force
0-14	34%	--
15-24	18%	22%
25-44	33%	58%
45-54	8%	17%
55-64	5%	3%
over 64	2%	--
	100%	100%

Education of Labour Force (1976 Census)

Less than Grade 9	13%
Grades 9-13 without high school diploma	40%
High school diploma	9%
Post high school without certification or degree	22%
Post high school with certification or degree	16%
	100%

Miscellaneous

Size of labour force: 610-750 (based on 1976 Census figure of 42% of population)

Level of unemployment : 6% of labour force (1976 Census)

Share of labour force : Primary and secondary industries have over 70%

Average Level of Income: $13,189 (based on 1979 Income Tax returns) which is 99% of BC average.

C. ECONOMIC SECTORS

Mining

Mining is the key economic activity in Stewart. As exploration of new ore bodies and re-evaluations of former producing deposits continues, it is likely that mining will remain a major source of employment for the area in the foreseeable future. The current producing properties are:

. Canada Wide Mines Ltd. (owned by Esso Minerals Canada, formerly the Granduc Mine)
237-4th Avenue SW, Calgary
- copper
- 25 miles (40 km) north of Stewart
- commenced production in 1980
- expected average annual production 1,300,000 tons (@ 1.63% copper)
- expected life 15 years (based on current reserve data)
- employs approximately 450 people

.. Scottie Gold Mines Ltd.
1450-625 Howe Street, Vancouver
- gold, silver
- North Summit Lake - 30 miles (48 km) north of Stewart
- commenced production in 1981
- expected production 200 tons per day (4,500 oz. gold; 2,800 oz. silver per month)
- proven reserves of 3.5 to 4 years
- minerals to be refined on site with all operations (including milling) to be underground
- employs approximately 90 people

The following properties are at the exploration, feasibility, or rehabilitation stage:

. British Silbak Premier Mines Ltd.
1176 West Georgia Street, Vancouver
- gold, silver
- 16 miles (26 km) north of Stewart
- former Silbak Premier Mine which produced from 1919 to 1953
- employs approximately 15 in rehabilitation activities
- suspended all activities as of November, 1981 until market improves

. Pacific Cassiar Ltd.
714-603 7th Avenue SW, Calgary
- silver plus minor base metals
- properties at:
  (a) 3 miles (5 km) southeast of Stewart; former Prosperity, Porter, Idaho mine which produced in

the late 1920's
(b) 6 miles (10 km) northeast of Stewart at Glacier Creek; lower development priority
- employs 4 people in geological exploration
- requires stronger silver market to justify a major development expenditure

. Westmin Resources Limited
904-1055 Dunsmuir, Vancouver
- gold, silver
- 17 miles (27 km) north of Stewart
- former Big Missouri mine which produced from 1938 to 1942
- employs approximately 15 in geological exploration

(NOTE: Exploration related employment is seasonal and has little direct effect on local employment because the crew is generally brought in from the Lower Mainland.)

Forestry

While forestry is the major industry in the province, it has played a minor role in Stewart's economy to date. Employment has been principally restricted to the BC Timber Ltd. log dump. The forest resource accessible to Stewart includes:

. TFL #1 - allocated to BC Timber Ltd. for Terrace and Prince Rupert mills

. Hecate PSYU - largely allocated to Crown Zellerbach and to BC Forest Products

. Bell-Irving PSYU - not allocated, but development potential is considered limited by the quality of timber stand.

While Stewart has actively attempted to attract a sawmill or veneer plant, viability concerns have prevented progress. In addition to problems resulting from a relatively low proportion of sawlogs available in the Bell-Irving PSYU, it is expected that this PSYU has an insufficient amount of fibre to sustain any potential small scale (250 ton/day) thermomechanical pulp mill. The lack of available electric power from the provincial grid system also adds to the projected cost of operating any major industrial project.

Tourism

Stewart has potential to develop tourism as a significant economic activity. The area offers sport fishing, hiking, hunting, and spectacular mountain scenary. However, many

residents value the isolation of the area. To date there has been no commercial tourist developments.

Fishing

Although there is no commercial fishery in Stewart, the estuarine areas of the Bear and Salmon Rivers are of considerable value to downstream fisheries in the Portland Canal and for offshore catches.

Port Activities

Stewart's present development and future prospects are significantly affected by the availability of deep water access for transportation of mineral and forest products. Canada Wide Mines owns two loading terminals, but only one of them is operational. Cassiar Asbestos owns a barge terminal which is operated by Arrow Transportation Co. for the export of asbestos. Shell Oil operates a tank farm to store bulk petroleum products.

Stewart has addressed the use and potential of its port facilities in the 1981 "Stewart Crown Foreshore Plan." The study emphasizes the designaton of areas for development which are defensible in terms of both the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing's mandate and the perceived local needs. The plan recommends foreshore areas where industrial, commercial, recreational, and environmental protection efforts will be encouraged.

Service Industries

Sector	Type	Description
Financial	Bank	1 (Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce)
	Others	none
Professionals	Accountants	none
	Lawyers	none (1 Notary)
	Insurance Agent	1
	Others	none
Industrial	Machine Shop	none
	Welding Shop	1 part-time
	Painters	2 part-time
	Contractors	3 companies; 1-2 men each
	Explosives	1 company provides liquid air & dynamite
	Tires	1 company largely supplies Arrow Transport
Hospitality	Hotel	1 property offers 30 rooms
	Motel	2 properties offer a total of 37 rooms (20 housekeeping)
	Trailer Park	1 property offers 50 stalls (low vacancy)
	Restaurants	2
	Banquet Facilities	1 capacity 50 plus 3 small meeting rooms
	Bar/Lounge	2 plus 3 in Hyder, Ala.
Other Retail	Food	2
	Liquor	1
	Pharmacy	1
	Department	1
	Clothing	2
	Personal Care	2
	Laundry	2
	Mail Order	1
	Lumber Yard	1
	Travel Service	1
	Other	1

D. INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Transportation Facilities and Services

Sector	Facilities/Description
Highway	- roads are paved in Stewart - of 188 miles to Terrace, about 58 miles are not paved - adequate snow removal service
Rail	- no access
Air	- paved airstrip (75 ft x 3,988 ft) - Trans Provincial Airlines Ltd., daily service to Prince Rupert - weather station at air strip - no repair or gas facilities
Bus	- Farwest Bus Lines Ltd.,twice weekly service to Terrace
Public	- no public transportation system
Taxi	- 1 company offers 1 car and 2 vans
Couriers	- none
Trucking	- Arrow Transportation Systems Inc., primarily for Cassiar Resources Ltd. - 2 firms offer service to Smithers & Terrace
Water	- government wharf - government boat moorage (capacity 24 small craft)

Utilities

Type	Description
Power	- BC Hydro via diesel powered generator
Telephone	- BC Tel
Water	- 2 wells service district
Natural Gas	- none
Gasoline	- 2 service stations
Propane	- 2 service stations
Fuel Oil	- Shell Oil Tank Farm
Coal	- none
Sewage	- sanitary sewer system plus secondary treatment plant
Garbage	- weekly residential pick-up

Communications

Type	Description
Telecommunications	- Telex through BC Tel
Radio	- no local station; reception of Terrace station
Newspaper	- weekly local (600 circulation); - Prince Rupert/Terrace papers available - Vancouver papers available on delayed basis
Television	- BCTV; CBC

Social Services

Type	Description
Law Enforcement	- 3 RCMP representatives - Terrace Travelling Court provides judicial services
Fire Protection	- volunteer unit (20 members) - 2 pumper trucks
Medical	- Stewart General Hospital (10 beds) - 1 resident doctor - 6 resident nurses - 1 ambulance - 1 visiting dentist - 1 public health nurse
Education	- 1 elementary school (1981-82 enrollment was 267) - 1 high school (1981-82 enrollment was 125) - total student/teacher ratio for 1981-82 was 17:1 - Northwest Community College holds night school classes in a variety of technical subjects - reading centre
Parks & Recreation	- 1 major park - 1 baseball diamond - 2 tennis courts - 2 gymnasiums (in schools) - 1 indoor ice arena - 1 indoor swimming pool - 1 museum operated by Stewart Historical Society - 1 festival (July 1)
Non-Profit Organizations	- Stewart Chamber of Commerce - Stewart Community CLub (handles the TV) - several male and female youth organizations

Land Use and Housing

Type	Description
Zoning	- specific zoning considerations are outlined in the "Official Community Plan"
Restrictions	- restricted building construction in the waterfront area and specifically in those areas near the dyke - restricted development in areas viewed as having potential flood and landslide hazards or areas possessing significant biological value
Commercial	- plenty of land for commercial use -- space for 3 times current level of development - no vacant buildings available for commercial occupation
Industrial	- no shortage of light industrial space -- 14 HA zoned light industrial with 160 vacant lots (5.3 HA)
Residential	- high proportion of rented houses -- major employers own most of housing stock and provide inexpensive housing as an incentive to locate in Stewart - few homes built and few homes on market - enough unserviced (but serviceable) crown lots to accommodate a population of 2-3 times the current size

E. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Federal/Provincial Government Services

Federal: (Excluding RCMP)
- Post Office
- Customs
- Atmospheric Environment Service

Provincial:
- Government Agent

Municipal Government

Structure:
- 6 Aldermen
- 1 Mayor
- 1 Clerk-Administrator

Major Projects:
- Sewer upgrade.

KITWANGA (UNINCORPORATED)

A. INTRODUCTION

Location

The Kitwanga settlement area in northwestern BC is just a few miles north and west of the junction between the Skeena and the Kitwanga Rivers. The area consists of rolling hills which are enclosed by steep mountains to the northeast and the southwest. Kitwanga itself is located on Highway 37 and is bordered on the south by the Skeena River and by the Gitwangak Indian Reserve. This reserve lies across the Skeena from the junction of Highway 16 to Terrace and Highway 37 to Stewart.

The distance from Kitwanga to other BC centres is:

Reference Community	By Air	By Road
Hazelton	20 mi (35 km)	31 mi (50 km)
Terrace	45 mi (75 km)	57 mi (92 km)
Vancouver	455 mi (730 km)	907 mi (1459 km)

Climate

Mean Daily Temperature (Annual Average)	:	4.8° C
Temperature Extremes	:	-95/15.9° C
Mean Rainfall	:	44.2 cm
Mean Snowfall	:	170.1 cm
Duration of frost-free period (based on a 30 year averaging period)	:	98 days from June 6 to Sept 13 (Extremes of 89 and 112 days)

History

The Native village of Gitwangak had long been a trade centre for the area because of its location on the Skeena River and because of its position at the southern end of the Native "grease" trail. A missionary arrived at the village in 1867 and a few white settlers established a wood supply stop for the steampowered paddlewheelers in the 1890's. However, it was the pending arrival of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in 1908 which encouraged the establishment of a non-native

community. Initially, ties and poles were cut for the new railway. In 1913, the completion of a serviceable line provided a method to transport farm implements and livestock to the small settlement developing in the Kitwanga Valley. The non-native settlement grew slowly. (The population was only 30 in 1916.) Their economy was agriculturally based and operated at a subsistance level. Other activities included fishing, trapping, and pole cutting.

Until the 1930's, Gitwangak had been the centre of economic and service activity. The village housed the railway station, Hudsons Bay Trading Post, RCMP detachment, store, post office, timber mill, and school. In 1933, a mill was built at Kitwanga and some of the services shifted to the Kitwanga Valley. During the 1940's, more residential development occurred at Kitwanga and the services were expanded. In the early 1950's, Kitwanga's population had risen to 120 and logging had taken over as the primary economic activity.

The settlement area had been relatively isolated until 1955 when an all-weather road was built to Hazelton. Improved access and transportation routes further encouraged forestry activities. In 1963, several small mills amalgamated to form Kitwanga Lumber Co. In 1970, Columbia Cellulose built a mill on the Gitwangak reserve, but established housing for the workforce in Kitwanga. The most recent improvement was made in 1975 when Highway 37 was upgraded and connected to Highway 16 by a bridge across the Skeena at Gitwangak.

B. HUMAN RESOURCES

Population Size and Trends

1981 Census data are not yet available for Kitwanga. However, local estimates indicate a growth rate of 20% over the past 5 years:

	Census Data		
	1971	1976	1981
Kitwanga	217	377	450*
Gitwangak Indian Reserve	233	303	371

*local estimate

Age Distribution (1976)

Age Group	Population		Labour Force	
	Kitwanga*	Gitwangak IR	Kitwanga*	Gitwangak IR
Ø-14	37%	42%	-	-
15-24	21%	23%	35%	33%
25-44	28%	24%	51%	34%
45-54	8%	3%	8%	11%
55-64	5%	3%	6%	17%
over 65	2%	5%	-	5%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Kitwanga figures are estimates based on 1976 Census data for an enumeration area (EA) of which Kitwanga represents between 56 and 70% of the area's population. It is assumed that the age distribution of the population and the labour force of this EA reasonably represents the distribution for Kitwanga. A similar assumption was made regarding the education level of the labour force.

Education of Labour Force (1976 Census)

	Kitwanga	Gitwangak IR
Less than Grade 9	24%	41%
Grades 9-13 without High School Diploma	42%	53%
High School Diploma	8%	-%
Post High School without Certification or Degree	16%	6%
Post High School with Certification or Degree	10%	-
	100%	100%

Miscellaneous

Size of 1981 labour force: Kitwanga 171
Gitwangak IR 115
Total 286
(based on 1976 Census figures of 38% of the Kitwanga population and 31% of the Gitwangak IR population)

Level of Unemployment: Kitwanga 6%
Gitwangak IR 17%
Total 9% (not additive)
(based on 1976 Census figures)

C ECONOMIC SECTORS

Overview

While agriculture formed the base economic activity as this area developed, it is no longer significant. The forest industry now is the main source of employment in Kitwanga.

Forestry

The Kitwanga settlement lies in the Kispiox Timber Supply Area whose headquarters are located in Hazelton. The timber in the Kitwanga Valley area consists mainly of mature hemlock and balsam of intermediate quality, with some lodgepole pine on the drier slopes at lower elevations.

BC Timber's Canadian Cellulose Co. mill located in Gitwangak and the Kitwanga Lumber Co. mill located in Kitwanga, represent the primary factors in the area's forest industry. Normal employment and production levels are as follows:

	Employment		Annual Estimated Lumber Production in board feet
	Sawmill	Logging*	
BC Timber	70	35	36,000,000
Kitwanga Lumber Co.	35	20	20,000,000

*logging employment is seasonal or temporary. The BC Timber figure represents an estimate of contract logging employment for residents of the Kitwanga area.

Currently, the BC Timber mill is in a shut-down state and has not operated in a normal manner since 1981. Timing of a return to normal production and employment levels is uncertain. The Kitwanga mill was back to a normal operation level when contacted. However, operating levels have fluctuated due to poor market conditions. This operation also normally sells about 5 million board feet of pulp logs to BC Timber each year.

Agriculture

Soils in Kitwawnga pose several limitations to agricultural use. Some areas have no capability for arable culture or permanent pasture. Other areas have soils suitable for only a few crops. There are only six operational farms in Kitwanga and none of these provide full-time occupations. Two cattle ranches also exist, but they are small operations due to long winters and a lack of cleared pastures.

Other

There is no mining activity in the area. Tourism has also been negligible, despite the location of a national historic site in Kitwanga and an attractive old church in Gitwangak. The other major employers are:

public school - 26
Department of Highways (maintenance crew) - 18

Service Industries

Sector	Type	Description
Financial	Bank or other	none. The nearest bank is in the Hazeltons
Professional	Accountant	none
	Lawyer	none
	Notary	1
	Insurance Agent	none
Industrial	Logging contractor	20
	Welder	2
	Other trades-people	a few part-time carpenters, plumbers and electricians
Hospitality	Hotel/Motel	none
	Trailer Park	none
	Campground	1 property offering 10 sites
	Restaurant	1
	Bar/Lounge	none
Retail & Other	General Store	1
	Gas and service station	2 (includes the business at the junction of Highways 37 and 16)
	Mail Order Outlet	1
	Shopping Centre	the Indian band has plans to build a shopping centre on reserve land

D. INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Transportation Facilities and Services

Sector	Description
Highway	- roads are paved in Kitwanga - Highways 16 and 37 are paved and kept in generally good condition - highways are open on a year-round basis with minor closures due to snow in the Meziadin area during winter months
Rail	- CNR service to Gitwangak IR . station building offers passengers a shelter, but it is not a regular stop. (VIA Rail operates 3 days per week in each direction) . daily freight service to main line stops
Air	- small air strip 12 miles away at Woodcock - 3 private planes - no facilities
Bus	- Greyhound operates twice daily in each direction on a 7 days per week basis. Pick-up and drop-offs occur at the junction of Highways 37 and 16. This is not a regular stop.
Truck	- a truck is available on call from Terrace (in association with the Sears Mail Order outlet)

Utilities

Type	Description
Power	- BC Hydro line from Hazelton
Telephone	- BC Tel
Water	- available from - individual wells - community water system services the 18 homes in the CanCel subdivision
Gasoline	- 2 retail sources (1 in town and 1 at the junction of Highways 16 and 37)
Coal	- none used locally
Fuel Oil	- available by delivery truck from Terrace
Natural Gas	- none available locally
Propane	- available at the garages
Sewage	- septic tank systems

Communications

Type	Description
Tele-communications	- telex is available at both saw mills
Radio	- no local station - reception of CBC from Prince Rupert
Newspaper	- no local paper - Vancouver papers are available on a day late basis
Television	- BCTV, CBC, CITV (Edmonton) and the Knowledge Network are receivable through local satelite equipment

Social Services

Type	Description
Law Enforcement	- RCMP from Hazelton
Fire Protection	- Gitwanga IR has a volunteer unit and 1 truck
Medical	- 1 ambulance - no doctors, nurses or clinic
Education	- 1 school, grades 1-11 with busing to Hazelton or Terrace for grade 12 - enrollment (1981-82) was 389
Recreation	- outdoor ice rink - curling rink (2 sheets of ice) in process of construction - community hall (part of school facility) - playing fields include 2 baseball diamonds and 1 soccer field

Land Use and Housing

Type	Description
Zoning	- restrictions as to land use objectives are presented in the Offical Community Plan - specific building restrictions are placed on: - 200 year flood plain levels for the Kitwanga and Skeena Rivers - river banks
Land	- approximately 39% of the area enclosed by the Kitwanga Settlement Plan boundaries is held by the Crown with the balance owned privately. (The total settlement plan area is 5,832 acres or 2,360 HA.)
Availability	- there is plenty of land available for industrial, light industrial, or commercial use
Residential	- there is no surplus of houses or of rental accommodation in Kitwanga. However, there is land available for residential development

E. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Federal/Provincial Government Services

Type	Description
Agents	- Post Office - Department of Highways (Maintenance Crew)

Municipal Government

Type	Description
Representatives	- not incorporated - Advisory Planning Commission has 7 members and represents Kitwanga in discussions of new provincial programs and assists in planning and land use matters - Kitwanga Community Association has 4 elected representatives and 4 appointed members. The Association acts like a town council and is almost identical in both membership and function to the Advisory Planning Commission.

TELEGRAPH CREEK (UNINCORPORATED)

A. INTRODUCTION

Location

Telegraph Creek is a terraced village which is carved into the banks of the Stikine River and which lies in the shadow of Mount Edziza (an extinct volcano). Telegraph Creek is 55 miles (90 km) southwest of Dease Lake, 145 miles (235 km) northwest of Stewart, and 685 miles (1,100 km) northwest of Vancouver.

Climate

Mean Daily Temperature (Annual Average)	:	2° C
Temperature Extremes	:	-42/35° C
Mean Rainfall	:	22.7 cm
Mean Snowfall	:	137.6 cm

History

Archaeological research suggests that the Tahltan Indians have inhabited the Stikine River watershed for up to 10,000 years. Their history is tied to the Stikine and to its tributaries. The river provided a major food source (salmon) and served as a trade corridor to the coastal Tlingit Indians.

The Stikine River was involved in a minor gold rush in the 1860's. The river itself was a major transportation route, traversing the 150 miles (241 km) between Wrangell, Alaska and Glenora, BC. Glenora was the head of navigation on the Stikine and its proximity to the mining region made it a major supply centre and stopover point.

By 1865 there was a need for a reliable telegraphic link between London and New York. The Collins Overland Telegraph Line was to link the Seattle terminus of Western Union Telegraph with a line being built across Europe and Asia. The proposed route was to pass through BC, Alaska, and the Bering Straits. Telegraph Creek takes its name from the point 12 miles (19 km) north of Glenora, where the telegraph cable was to cross the Stikine River. Construction was halted, however, in 1866 when the trans-Atlantic cable was successfully laid.

During the Klondike gold rush of the late 1890's, Glenora and Telegraph Creek were part of a well travelled route to the Yukon. By the turn of the century, an appropriately powered sternwheeler could negotiate the swiftwater between Glenora and Telegraph Creek. This made Telegraph Creek the new head of navigation on the Stikine. At this time, Telegraph Creek became a station on a telegraph line linking Ashcroft and Dawson City. Seeking the commercial advantage associated with Telegraph Creek, the population of Glenora moved upstream.

In 1932 the road from Telegraph Creek to Dease Lake was improved to allow a vehicle freight service for the area's mining concerns and for the Hudson Bay Company posts at Dease Lake and McDames Creek. In 1940, when a chain of airports was constructed to connect Alaska and the northwestern US, Telegraph Creek was again an important link in the route used to transport materials to the Watson Lake base. However, as a result of developments in the fields of communication and transportation, Telegraph Creek is no longer an important link to BC's north.

B. HUMAN RESOURCES

Population Size and Trends

Based on the 1981 Census, the population is 270. This is twice the size stated in the 1971 Census. However, the population size has been relatively stable over the last 5 years.

Ethnic Origin

The majority of the residents are Native indians from the Tahltan Band.

Age Distribution (1976 Census)

Age Group	Population	Labour Force
0-14	45%	--
15-24	14%	20%
25-44	25%	66%
45-54	8%	7%
55-64	3%	7%
over 64	5%	--
	100%	100%

Education of Labour Force (1976 Census)

Less than Grade 9	25%
Grades 9-13 without High School Diploma	17%
High School Diploma	5%
Post High School Without Certification or Degree	23%
Post High School with Certification or Degree	30%
	100%

Miscellaneous

Size of Labour Force : 65 (based on 1976 Census figure of 24% of population)

Level of Unemployment : 20% of labour force (1976 Census)

C. ECONOMIC SECTORS

Overview

Telegraph Creek is a small community with no major industry to look upon for support. With the exception of mineral exploration and Native band administration, the employment tends to be entrepreneurial in nature. Economic activities include trapping, guiding, fishing, and homesteading.

Mining

There are two major ore deposits in the area, but each is isolated and, if developed in the future, neither is likely to use Telegraph Creek as a base.

Stikine Copper (Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd. is the majority shareholder) is a major copper deposit located about 75 miles (120 km) south of Telegraph Creek and 110 miles (175 km) north of Wrangell. In excess of $10 million has been spent in proving up the property and it is a likely candidate for production at some future date. Access to the property, transportation in general, the low price of copper, and the lack of an available power source are major constraints to development. Estimates of the potential level of direct employment approximate 900. A labour force of this size would require the development of a new town site.

Schaft Creek (owned by Liard Copper Mines) is a copper and molybdenite deposit located 20 air miles (30 km) northeast of the Stikine Copper site and 40 air miles (65 km) south of Telegraph Creek. This has been the focus of recent extensive exploration activities by Teck Mining. Power and access are again major constraints to development.

Tourism

In the 1920's guiding and outfitting became important local industries. This area is world famous for trophy caribou, mountain goats, and other big game. Outfitting and guiding currently employ about 20 people.

There is interest in river rafting on the Stikine in the Telegraph Creek area. A non-local group brings in a few tours each year. In 1982 a local Iskut firm operated from Tahltan (approximately 0.6 miles or 1 km north of the Regional District boundary) to Telegraph Creek.

In addition to the natural beauty of the Stikine Grand Canyon, this area has potential tourist appeal arising from its proximity to Mount Edziza Provincial Park.

Agriculture

The micro-climate of the Stikine Valley in the Telegraph creek area is suitable for agriculture. The Regional District reports that 50,000 acres along the river are capable of being developed for grazing and horticulture purposes. At the time of this report, there are 16 agricultural leases in the area and local activities involve intensive market gardening for local use.

Fishing

There is a small commercial fishery which is just three years old. The fishermen's cooperative operates about 130 miles (210 km) down the Stikine near the Alaska border. There are about 25 licenses involved and 7 boats which are based at Telegraph Creek. There is also a small processing plant which has been in operation since 1981. This provides seasonal employment for 10 locals during the peak salmon run. The frozen product is shipped to Prince Rupert for further processing, packaging, and distribution.

In addition, subsistance fishing is an important activity for local residents. (Note: The netting of salmon is permitted in the area.)

Service Industries

Sector	Type	Description
Financial	Bank	None. Nearest bank is in Cassiar.
	Other	Post office. Postal money orders are common.

Sector	Type	Description
Professional	Accountants	None.
	Lawyers	None. A notary is available in Dease Lake.
Industrial	Welding Shop	2 individuals with welding skills.
	Contractors	None. Tahltan Band does most of own construction.
Hospitality	Motel	None.
	Hotel	None. However, there are 4 rooms and 4 cabins available for travellers.
	Trailer park	None.
	Restaurant	None.
	Bar/Lounge	None.
Retail and Other	General store	1
	Liquor store	none
	Other	none

D. INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Transportation Facilities and Services

Sector	Facility/Description
Highway	- roads are gravel surfaced in Telegraph Creek - road to Dease Lake is very narrow and is also a gravel surface. (This road connects to Highway 37.) - road weight limit is a 3-ton truck - maintenance is fair on a year round basis.
Rail	- no access.
Air	- 2 gravel surfaced landing strips, but only one is used regularly. - no buildings. - no specialist mechanics. - charters: 2 fixed wing planes (one with floats) - 1 private plane - Trans Provincial Airlines Ltd. offers 5 flights/week to Terrace.
Bus	- no charter bus service.
Public	- no public transportation.
Truck	- 1 truck is used by the Band Council for hauling. - 1 truck hauls groceries and mail.
Water	- 2 boats are available on a charter basis.

Utilities

Type	Description
Power	- BC Hydro diesel powered generator. - alternative power generating source is under study.
Telephone	- Northwestel
Water	- available from Telegraph Creek and distributed on a gravity feed basis. - some homes draw water directly from the Stikine.
Gasoline	- seasonally available. Nearest year round source is Dease Lake.
Coal	- none available locally.
Fuel Oil	- none available locally.
Natural Gas	- none available locally. (Wood stoves are common.)
Propane	- available at the General store.
Sewage	- septic tank systems (as well as some outhouses).

Communications

Type	Description
Telecommunications	- none.
Radio	- no local station, but Band office monitors CBC reception, and provides local news and announcements.
Newspaper	- no local paper.
Television	- BCTV and CBC are receivable.

Social Services

Type	Description
Law Enforcement	- 1 RCMP representative.
Fire Protection	- volunteer unit (18 members). - 1 pumper truck.
Medical	- 1 clinic including 2 nurses and 1 Band community health worker. - 1 ambulance. - doctors are available in Dease Lake.
Education	- 1 school, grades 1-10. It offers a well equipped gym and shop.
Recreation	- 1 outdoor ice rink.

Land Use and Housing

Type	Description
Zoning	- no formal zoning in place. - an official settlement plan is being developed.
Availability	- all land within the townsite is developed and the area of useable land is restricted by the topography.
Residential	- there is no surplus of houses or rental accommodation. - some new homes on the Reserve have been built by the Band, but in general the housing stock is old. - more developable land is available within 5 miles (8 km).

E. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Federal/Provincial Government Services

Type	Description
Agents	(in addition to RCMP representative) - Fire warden - Department of Highways - Department of Public Works - Post Office - Customs

Municipal Government

Type	Description
Representatives	- not incorporated - Tahltan Band Council administers all own affairs with the support of the Department of Indian Affairs - Planning Advisory Committee to help develop a land use plan. - In 1982, a Regional District Board Member representing Electoral Area D resided (seasonally) in Telegraph Creek.

ADDENDUM:

Kitimat-Stikine Regional Economic Profile
P. 4 - 2:

Kitimat-Stikine Community Profiles - Terrace
P. 9:

RE: B.C. Timber Ltd. - Skeena Forest Products Division

In April 1983, in a joint venture with Enso-Gutzeit of Finland, West Fraser Mills Ltd. purchased the Skeena Forest Products Mill in Terrace from B.C. Timber Ltd. The company name of the Terrace facility has been changed to Skeena Sawmills - A Division of West Fraser Mills Ltd.

With installation of a new whole log chipper, Skeena Sawmills will process both pulp logs and sawlogs from Eurocan Pulp and Paper's timber holdings in the region (Eurocan is 40% owned by West Fraser) and process a large quantity of pulp logs for B.C. Timber. The latter component will be transported to B.C. Timber's Skeena Pulp Mill in Prince Rupert in the form of chips. Employment in the mill is 190.